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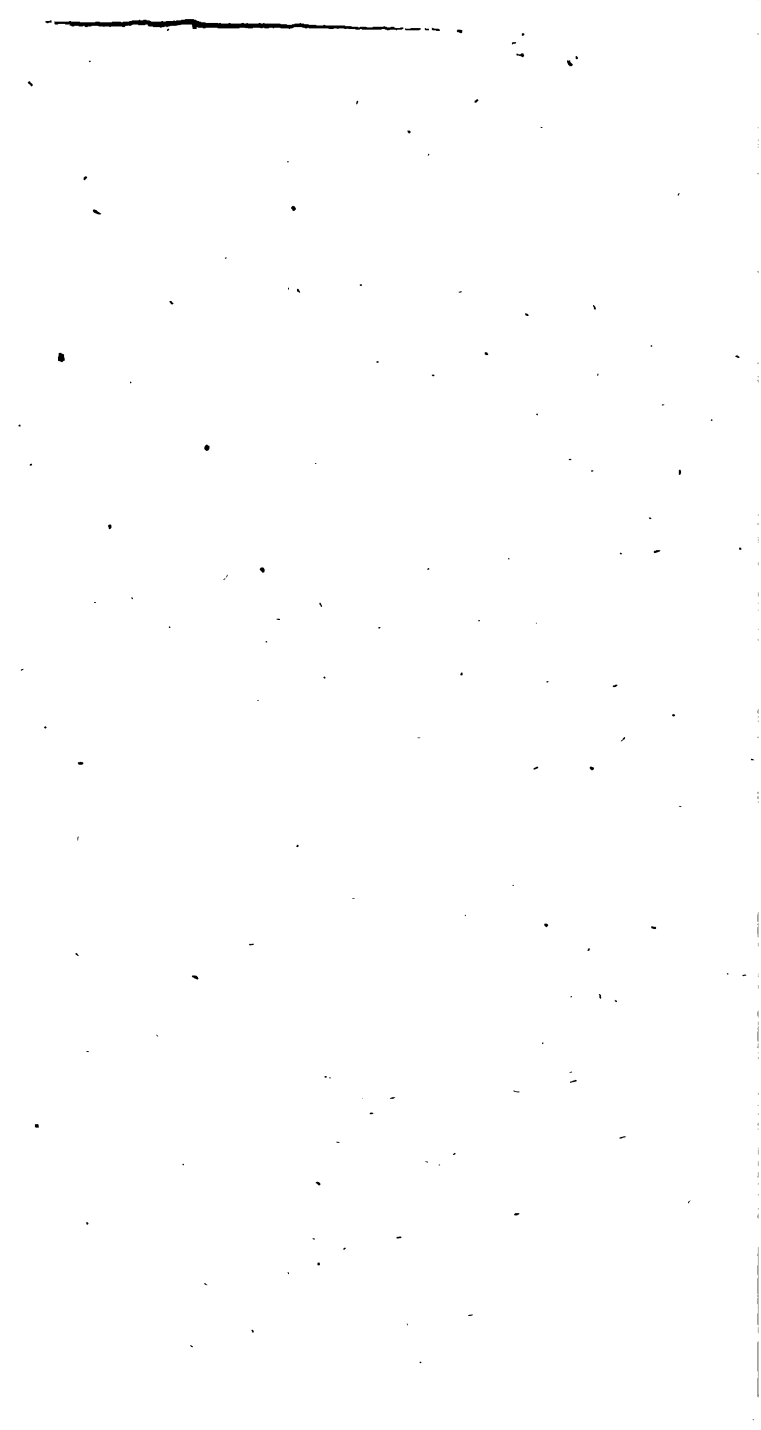












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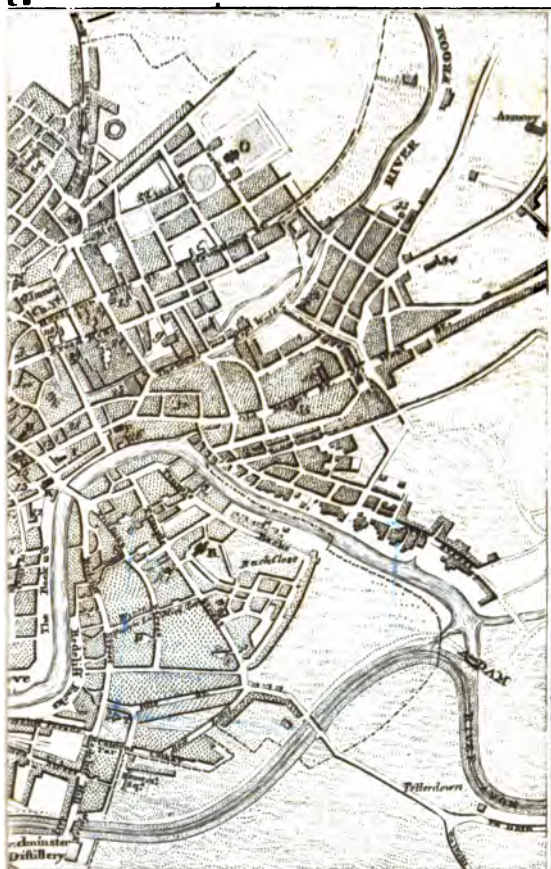


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Bristol.

THE
PICTURE OF BRISTOL;

OR A

GUIDE

TO

OBJECTS OF CURIQSUITY AND INTEREST

Bristol, Clifton, the Hotwells,
AND THEIR VICINITY;

INCLUDING

Biographical Notices of Eminent Natives.

SECOND EDITION.

BY

THE REV. JOHN EVANS,

AUTHOR OF THE PONDERER, AND MASTER OF THE ACADEMY,
KINGSDOWN, BRISTOL.

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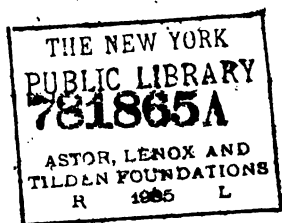
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24

TO
Charles Abraham Elton, Esq.

AS

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THE utility of books of local description is at present so generally acknowledged, that few places in the kingdom are destitute of a volume which serves to direct the stranger to such objects as are considered either curious or interesting. In this there is much to praise ; for when little only is known, it is desirable that even that little should be told, as it will at least prevent the disappointment resulting from fruitless research.

With these conceptions of the subject, the Author could not refuse to comply with the applications which were made to him, to furnish a little volume descriptive of his native City, including Clifton and the Hotwells. Such a volume was become necessary, as the old Bristol Guide was then out of print. The Author was aware that he must enter into some details to which it would be difficult to give general interest ; but his acquaintance with the topography of Bristol, and his wishes that something better might be attempted than had hitherto been accomplished, induced him to accept the task. How this task has been completed the

reader will determine. For himself, he shall only urge in apology for its deficiencies, that any suggestions for the future improvement of the book will be received with gratitude, and shall be considered with the attention they deserve.

The Author has only to add, that in making quotations from *The History of Bristol and The Ponderer*, he has not always marked the passages and given the references; but he is not aware that he has taken a similar liberty with any other work; except *The Guide to all the Watering and Seabathing-Places*, a book of considerable merit, which every reader finds replete with information, conveyed in a style at once perspicuous and agreeable.

In this second edition many additions have been made, omissions supplied, and some mistakes of the first edition have been corrected. The Author believes that he has availed himself of every suggestion for the improvement of his book; and therefore with the more confidence solicits such communications as may render the work more worthy of the patronage and approbation which it has obtained.

Academy, Kingsdown,
Nov. 1817.

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PICTURE OF BRISTOL,

&c.

CHAPTER I.

Sketch of the History of Bristol.

THE early periods of the history of cities, as well as of nations, are mostly enveloped in obscurity or disguised in fable. But because some degree of veneration has always been ascribed to the remains of ancient greatness, historians and topographers have generally endeavoured to give importance to their narrations, by connecting them with periods of remote antiquity.

Of claims to an early origin, Bristol is certainly not destitute; for it was founded, it is said, by Brennus, son of Malmutius, the first king of the Britons, three hundred and eighty years before the Christian era. The memory of Brennus and his brother, Bellinus, is preserved by two statues, which are affixed to the south side of St. John's tower, on

■

the right and left of the gateway; but by whom these statues were executed, or at what period they were erected, is uncertain, though it is probable that they are of some antiquity.

The original name of the city is said to have been *Caer Oder Nante Badon*, or, according to Leland, *Nante Avon*, the city of *Odera* in the valley of *Avon*. Antiquaries contend that modern Bristol is the same as the *Venta-Belgarum* of Ptolemy, and that it is mentioned in the catalogue of British cities given by Nennius, under the name of *Caer Brito*,* or the city *Brito*. From *Brito* the name became *Brystoe*, and *Brightstowe*, or the illustrious dwelling; *Brigston*, the city with a bridge; more recently *Bristow*, and finally *Bristol*.

Before the Romans introduced the arts of civilization among the barbarians of Britain, they gave the denomination of towns to impenetrable forests.† Under the Romans, therefore, it is probable that Bristol was either a rude fortress, or, if the seat of any commerce, merely the emporium for such commodities as were in demand among the Romans, in their encampments on Clifton and Leigh Downs.

* See Appendix to Evans's History of Bristol, No. I.

† Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, quum silvas impeditas vallo atque fossâ, muniêrunt, quo, incursionis hostium vitandæ causâ, convenire consueverant.—*Cæsar*.

The original form of Bristol appears to have been circular: its principal streets, High-street with Broad-street, Wine-street with Corn-street, intersecting each other, appear to have constituted the diameters of the circle.* Its most ancient boundaries were St. John's gate and St. Nicholas' gate, on the north and south; Defence gate, near Dolphin-street, and Baldwin's gate, near Baldwin-street, through which and St. Stephen-street was the ancient course of the From, which constituted the boundaries on the east and west. In addition to these, the wall contained St. Giles's gate and Tower-gate; the archway of the latter, and that of St. John's gate, are the principal remains of the ancient fortifications.

Of the state of Bristol in the times of the Saxons and Danes, history is silent. It is first mentioned, according to Camden, in the decline of the Saxon government, in the year 1063, when Harold set sail from Bristow to invade Wales. In Domesday-book, finished in 1086, Bristol is noticed thus: "BRISTOW, with BARTON, an adjoining farm, paid to the king 110 marks of silver."

* In the centre of the city stood the celebrated High Cross, and around it were four churches—All-Saints', Christ-Church, St. Ewen's; the name of the fourth is conjectured to have been St. Andrew's.—See Evans's History of Bristol, Appendix No. X.

From the death of the Conqueror, Bristol is principally indebted to its Castle for the notice it obtained from historians, in the periods immediately succeeding. This fortress was very considerably enlarged and repaired, though probably not erected, by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I.* The period of its erection indeed is not determined; but it must have been a place of some strength in the reign of William Rufus, if it be true that Godfrey, Bishop of Constance, and Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, made it the scene of a rebellion against that monarch. According to Camden, the Castle itself was scarcely finished in 1138, when it was besieged by Stephen; but this may be referred with greater probability to the additional buildings of Robert, since it was now a place of such strength, that the King was compelled to retire without effecting its reduction. Two years after this event, the King was defeated at Lincoln, and brought to Bristol Castle by order of the Empress Matilda; where he

* Ælla, to whom the poems ascribed to Rowley have given celebrity, and upon whom they have conferred immortality, is supposed to have been governor of this fortress as early as 920. In evidence of the existence of such a person as Ælla, it has been urged, that the bridge leading from the city towards the castle, was anciently called Ælla's Bridge; and a street adjoining was denominated Ælla's Bridge-street, now corrupted into Ellbroad-street.

experienced all the rigours of captivity during nine months, till he was exchanged for the Earl of Gloucester, in 1141.

To the care of this Earl, who is represented as excelling in every intellectual accomplishment* of that age, as well as in courage and prudence, the Empress Matilda committed the Prince, her son, afterwards Henry II. The tutor selected by the Earl was Matthews, who was also preceptor to Robert Fitzharding, the founder of the Monastery of St. Augustine, the church of which is now the Cathedral. For Fitzharding the Prince formed a friendship which remained through life, equally uninterrupted by the cares as undiminished by the splendours of royalty; and this friendship laid the foundation of the future greatness of the family of Berkeley. Upon the accession of this Prince, under the title of Henry II. to the throne, he granted the city its first Charter,† (which was afterwards confirmed by John,) ‡ and gave to it the city of Dublin,

* The earliest impressions of Henry II. were taken from his uncle Robert, Earl of Gloucester; who, not only in learning, but in all other perfections, in magnanimity, valour, prudence, and all moral virtues, was the best example that could be proposed to his imitation.—*Lord Lyttleton's Life of Henry II.*

† Barrett's History, pp. 73 and 663.

‡ The Charters and Letters Patent of Bristol, by the Rev. S. Seyer, No. 111, p. 5.

to which a colony from Bristol was immediately transplanted.*

The City and Castle of Bristol having become part of the regal demesne, by the marriage of John, while Earl of Moreton, to Isabel, daughter and heir of William, Earl of Gloucester, that monarch granted the city to the Burgesses, in fee-farm, at the yearly rent of £245; which payment was made annually, till abolished by a charter of Henry III. who had received some part of his education in the Castle. By this charter it was ordered that the City should be governed by a mayor, chosen in the same manner as in London, assisted by two prepositors, or sheriffs; and in this reign, the city was much enlarged by the erection of a bridge across the Avon;† which connected Redcliff with the city, with which, by a charter dated July 29th, 1247,‡ it had been incorporated.

As Bristol originally constituted a part of the county of Gloucester, its representation was included within that of the county. In the reign of

* A copy of the grant may be found in Leland's History of Ireland, as also in Seyer's Bristol Charters, No. 2, p. 3.

† It is generally supposed that the Avon was, before this time, crossed by a ferry; but from a Charter of Henry II. it appears to have had a bridge as early as the reign of that monarch.—Evans's History of Bristol, Vol II. p. 203.

‡ Bristol Charters, by Seyer, No. 5, p. 14.

Edward I. Bristol sent distinct representatives; but these were returned by the sheriff of Gloucestershire. Edward III. in 1373, to reward the eminent services his majesty had received from the citizens of Bristol, in their liberal supply of ships for his navy, and for a contribution of three hundred marks to supply the exigencies of his exchequer, granted the city all the immunities and privileges of a distinct and independent county. The boundaries were determined by thirty-six deputies, selected from Bristol, Somerset, and Gloucestershire, in an equal proportion. The proceedings of these deputies, as well as the charter,* were afterwards confirmed by the authority of Parliament.

When the house of York had triumphed over its rival, and in the person of Edward IV. had obtained possession of the English throne, that monarch visited Bristol, in 1461, for a purpose as ungenerous, as unjust and impolitic. The object of this visit was to insult a fallen adversary, and to take vengeance on its weakness. The victims immolated on the occasion were — Bright and — Hessant, esqrs. together with Sir Baldwin Fulford. The king stood at the window of the ancient church of St. Ewen, in Broad-street, while the procession moved towards the scaffold, that he might thus

* Bristol Charters, by Seyer, No. 11, p. 36.

gratify the sanguinary disposition which seems natural to tyrants. This melancholy event furnishes the subject of one of the most pathetic and beautiful compositions attributed to Rowley, which bears for its title the denomination of the *Bristowe Tragedie*.*

From the success of their commercial speculations, the citizens of Bristol appear to have early imbibed a spirit of enterprize, which prompted them to attempt to share in the honours of the discovery of a new world. For this purpose, they fitted out a squadron, in conjunction with the merchants of London, and under the patronage of Henry VII. the command of which was bestowed upon their fellow-citizen, the intrepid and illustrious Sebastian Cabot. The result of this expedition was the discovery of Newfoundland, and the whole coast of North America as far as Florida, which was seen by Cabot, the year before it was discovered by Columbus.† The voyage of Cabot took place in 1497. In 1502, Elliot and Ashurst, Bristol mer-

* Southey and Cottle's edition of Chatterton's Works, vol. II. p. 87. The fact of Edward's visit to Bristol, at this time, is ascertained by an entry in the churchwarden's book of accounts for this year, thus: "Item, for washyng the church payven against K. Edward 4th is comyng to Brystow iiijd. ob." The circumstance is also corroborated by Stowe.

† See Hackluyt's Voyages, and Lord Bacon's Life of Henry the Seventh.

chants, obtained letters patent for embarking in a voyage of discovery. Eliot was ranked among the most eminent navigators of his age, though it does not appear that he made any considerable additions to the discoveries of Cabot.

It however deserves observation that Newfoundland was first colonized from Bristol, by John Guy, whose followers are represented to have been uniformly persons of character and industry, and who consequently were the better qualified to encounter the difficulties which are inseparable from the infant state of a colony.*

Henry VII. held his court in Bristol, in the mansion which is now Colston's school. This monarchy in 1499, granted the city a new charter, by which its civil government was vested in six aldermen, a recorder, and forty common-councilmen, in addition to the mayor and the two sheriffs.† This arrangement continued nearly a century, when the number of aldermen was increased to twelve, and the city divided into as many wards, by Elizabeth,† in 1581; who visited Bristol, and was received in the family-mansion of the Colstons, in Small-street. This mansion is now partly employed as a printing-office, and partly occupied by the Prudent Man's Friend Society.

* Stowe's Chronicle, continued by Howes.

† Charters, &c. No. 24, p. 122, and No. 27, p. 169.

The Castle of Bristol, and its dependencies, continued to form a part of the county of Gloucester till the commencement of the reign of Charles I. when, in 1620, it was separated from it, and made part of the city and county of Bristol. In the following year, the whole was purchased by the Corporation, for the sum of £959, and a rent of £40 per annum; which rent was afterwards purchased from the profligate and consequently necessitous Charles II.

As Bristol had felt, very severely, the arbitrary and unconstitutional exactions* which were made by the misions of power under the sanction of the royal authority, it appears to have declared for the Parliament at the very commencement of the appeal to arms. Denzil Hollis distinguished himself among his fellow-citizens by an activity and zeal which will entitle him to particular notice: he immediately subscribed one thousand pounds towards defraying the expenses of the war,† and devoted his whole attention to discipline the militia, with the command of which he was entrusted. The castle and the fortifications of the city were ordered to be

* These exactions, in one case, amounted to £3000; and some of the principal citizens were imprisoned till the amount could be discharged.

† Cities and counties were assessed by the Parliament, in weekly payments: the assessment for Bristol was £55 15s.

repaired, and put in the best possible state of defence; a fort was erected on Brendan Hill, and another on St. Michael's; the chief command was conferred on Colonel Fiennes; and such was the strength of the works, that the city was too hastily deemed impregnable.

Soon after the fortifications were completed, Prince Rupert appeared before the walls with an army of twenty thousand men, with which he immediately commenced an attack in six divisions. To oppose this force, Colonel Fiennes had only two thousand five hundred men, besides a regiment of horse; and the extent of line to be defended was somewhat more than four miles. Some of the prince's divisions obtained possession of the city, with the severe loss of nearly five hundred men, besides many valuable officers. The colonel then proposed to surrender the castle, on condition that the garrison and some of the citizens should be permitted to march out of the city without interruption.* To this stipulation Rupert assented;

* The conduct of Fiennes, on this occasion, was severely censured, for having made a less vigorous defence, and having surrendered sooner than was consistent with the character of a soldier, and a man of courage. These censures received such credit, that he was brought to trial on a charge of cowardice, and sentenced to be beheaded, but afterwards obtained a pardon. See State Trials.

and on the following day, July 27th, 1643, he was put in possession of the castle and fortifications.

The city remained in possession of his majesty's forces during the following year; some part of which the King held his court in Small-street, in the family-mansion of the benevolent Colston,* accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. After the royal forces had been defeated at Naseby, Prince Rupert considered that Bristol would be the most proper place he could select, to oppose the progress of the Parliamentary Army. Upon his arrival, he found the garrison so strong, and so well supplied with ammunition and provisions, that in a letter to the King, he assures him it was capable of sustaining a siege of four months. Fairfax and Cromwell arrived before the walls on the 21st of August, 1645; and preparations were made for commencing the siege with all the vigour of enthusiasm. Prince Rupert made several sallies, but was generally repulsed with considerable loss. At length it was determined in a council of war, that a storm was advisable; and directions were given to the army to hold themselves in readiness for that purpose by two o'clock on the morning of the 10th of September. Prodiges of valour were displayed

* His majesty's host, on this occasion, was the father of the philanthropist.

by the besiegers and besieged; the city was fired in several places, and the besiegers had obtained possession of the important fort on St. Michael's Hill, when a trumpet was sent by the Prince to demand a parley. The articles of capitulation were signed by seven in the evening; in conformity to which, the garrison, and all the citizens attached to the royal cause, marched from the city on the following day, with their arms and with military honours. The castle and the fortifications were immediately surrendered to the conquerors.

The fall of Bristol was considered a fatal blow to the Royal cause, and an important acquisition to the Parliament. Cromwell, in his dispatches, when describing the taking of Bristol, says, in the language of the times, "that it was the work of the Lord, which none but an atheist could deny." Three years after this event, in 1648, the Mayor, William Cann, Esq. proclaimed "that there was no king in England, and that the successors of Charles I were traitors to the state." He was the first mayor who issued this unconstitutional proclamation, which had been refused by the Lord Mayor of London.

The last Governor of Bristol Castle was Colonel Adrian Scroop, who was commanded by the Lord Protector to demolish the Castle, together with the

other fortifications of the city. This order was put into execution in 1655, with so much rigour, that few traces of its massy walls remain; and it would now be difficult to point out, with any degree of precision, the boundaries of this once-famed fortress.

From this period to the present, Bristol presents few objects either to excite the curiosity, or interest the attention of the historian. In 1684, a new charter was granted to the city by Charles II; and, in 1710, this charter was renewed and confirmed by Anne, as well as all its former charters, and several additional privileges were conferred upon the body corporate. Anne is the last regal visitant with which Bristol has been honoured; but in what part of the city the illustrious guest was entertained has not been mentioned.

In the lapse of the last century, the arts of civilization have been advancing in their silent but rapid progress. The spirit of improvement has been diffused throughout the empire, and of this spirit Bristol has imbibed no inconsiderable a proportion. The effects of it may be traced in every part of the city, and will frequently command notice in the course of our work. Its operations however have not yet ceased, and we feel confident that they will not, till every thing shall be effected which it is desirable to accomplish.

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CHAPTER II.

*Description of the Cathedral, with its principal
Inscriptions.*

THE Cathedral of Bristol is dedicated to the Holy and Undivided Trinity, and was originally the collegiate church of the monastery of St. Augustin, founded by Robert Fitzharding, a descendant of the kings of Denmark, and the remote ancestor of the noble family of Berkeley. The monastery itself was destroyed at the period of the dissolution of religious houses by the minions of tyranny to Henry VIII; and the venerable gateway westward of the cathedral is all that now remains, either to preserve a specimen of its architecture, or to attest its former beauty and magnificence.

The stranger who visits the cathedral should enter it from the cloisters, because by this means he will pass under the interesting specimen of Saxon architecture; which is the present entrance to College-Square. The elegance of its finely curved arch, and the richness of its ornaments, cannot fail to excite his admiration; and while he passes under this arch, let him not neglect to observe the pleasing effect produced by the inter-

sections of the circular arches in the walls of each side. It will easily be perceived that these intersections form a pointed arch of the most exact proportions; and it is highly probable that, from observation of the effect thus produced, the pointed architecture of cathedrals derived its origin.

In the Deanery adjoining this arch resided, for a short period, the celebrated Warburton, who held this preferment from the year 1757, till he obtained a mitre in 1760.

The entrance to the cloisters of the cathedral is intimately associated with the memory of Mrs. Robinson, who, in the days of innocence and youth, frequently listened from this spot to the majestic swellings of its solemn organ, with all the ardent enthusiasm of opening genius, heightened by the purer feelings of virtue and devotion. How may this recollection prompt the sigh of commiseration for her frailties and her follies! and who can forbear, in all the bitterness of anguish, to execrate the paltry attractions of a corrupting world, which could seduce from rectitude a mind so admirably calculated for attaining eminence, both in virtue and literature, as her's unquestionably was? But, peace to her spirit! let the aberrations of departed genius be remembered only that they may

be avoided; and when their record becomes necessary, let it not be forgotten that they are sacred; that the only object of the record may be, to preserve others from similar deviations.

From the cloisters the ascent into the cathedral is to the transept, nearly opposite the south aisle. The approach to the aisles excites an impression of solemn grandeur, produced by the loftiness of the roof. This is said to be the only cathedral in the kingdom in which the centre and side aisles are of equal height.

Under the first pillar, at the entrance of the south aisle, is a flat stone, bearing an inscription which will be perused with peculiar feelings by every admirer of the letters of the amiable Cowper.

DAME HARRIET HESKETH,

Eldest daughter of

Ashley Cowper, Esq.

Clerk of the Parliaments;

Widow of

Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart.

Of Rufford Hall, in Lancashire.

Born July, 1793;

Died 15th January, 1807.

Near the tomb of Lord Thomas Berkeley, the first of that name, in this aisle, is an elegant tribute of fraternal affection, which it would be unjust to omit. It is inscribed to the memory of

Henry Robinson, Esq., who died September 5, 1791, and Margaret Robinson, who died October 23, 1790.

Not far distant from hence
Are deposited the remains
Of a beloved Brother and Sister.
This little stone
Is erected by their surviving Brother,
Not as an eulogy of their virtues,
But to direct the stranger to that spot
Where every virtue
Lies conceal'd.

At a little distance from this tablet, a neat mural monument is erected to the memory of the Rev. Samuel Love, A. M. Fellow of Baliol College, Oxford, and one of the minor canons of this cathedral, who died October 18, 1773, aged 29. He is represented to have possessed considerable talents, which were joined to great moral worth and unaffected piety. The lines upon his monument are from the pen of Mrs. H. More, and are entitled to high commendation for their simplicity and genuine pathos.

When worthless grandeur decks th' embellished urn,
No poignant grief attends the sable bier;
But when distinguish'd excellence we mourn,
Deep is the sorrow, genuine the tear.
Stranger! shouldst thou approach this awful shrine,
The merits of the honour'd dead to seek,

The friend, the son, the Christian, the divine,
Let those who knew him, those who lov'd him, speak.

Oh! let them, in some pause from anguish, say
What zeal inspired, what faith enlarged his breast;
How soon th' unfetter'd spirit wing'd its way
From Earth to Heaven, from blessing to be bless'd.

This Monument is erected
by some intimate friends of the deceased,
as a testimony
of his worth and *their* esteem.

Nearly opposite, a recently erected monument,
executed in a style which reflects credit upon the
artist, bears the following merited and honourable
inscription.

To the memory of WILLIAM GORE *Esquire*,
formerly Major in the XXXIII^d Regiment of Foot,
and engaged in active and honourable service
during ten campaigns in *America*.

In the revolutionary war with *France*
when the *Royal Bristol Volunteers* took up arms in MDCCXCVII,
he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of that Regiment;
and when it was revived after a short interval of peace,
again unanimously elected to the same command in MDCCCIII.
By his spirit and military knowledge he eminently contributed
to it's high reputation for skill and discipline;
and having preserved it in harmony and order,
until finally disbanded in MDCCCXIV amid the triumphs of
our country,
he soon after closed an honourable life, respected and lamented.

This Monument was erected at the joint expence
of the whole Regiment, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers
and Privates,
a public and unanimous testimony of esteem for his character,
as a Soldier and a Gentleman.

Above the tablet upon which this writing appears, are a medallion and an urn, with two privates, as supporters, in grenadier and light infantry regimentals. On the urn is inscribed,

Deceased July V.
A. D. MDCCCXIV.
Aged LXIII.

The medallion contains a faithful likeness of the Colonel. In the head of the tablet, on the left, are the arms of the city: motto, *Virtute et industria*; on the right, the arms of the deceased: motto, *Sola salus servire Deo*.

The choir is mostly occupied by the remains of bishops of the diocese. Near the entrance from the south aisle, three flat stones cover the graves of Bishops Conybeare, Butler, and Bradshaw; the second grave from the entrance being consecrated by the ashes of Dr. Butler.

In the north wall, adjoining the altar, are the tombs of Abbots Knowles and Newbery: the most ancient of these is that nearest the altar, which is erected in an arch over the grave of Abbot Knowles, who died in 1332, and may with great probability be regarded as the builder of the present cathedral. Below is the tomb of Abbot Newbery, who died in 1463; and opposite is a similar tomb, to the memory of Abbot Newland, who died in 1515.

In the north aisle are several monuments which deserve attention, not merely for their general style of execution, but also for their inscriptions, which have been admired for an elegance purely classical.

Entering this aisle from the choir, and passing an ancient tomb on the right, (to the memory of Bishop Bush, who died in 1558,) a superb mural monument claims immediate notice, bearing a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation.

Under this Monument is interred

THOMAS COSTER, Esq.

Who was equally illustrious

For his private as for his public virtues:

In friendship he was firm and affectionate,

And eminently distinguished by an active benevolence
towards man,

And an ardent piety towards God.

His genius was displayed

In the acquisition of various sciences;

But in those of mechanics and metallurgy

He peculiarly excelled.

He obtained wealth by industry,

And honour by unsullied integrity;

Being advanced, without ambition or envy, to the dignity of
Representative

Of the Citizens of Bristol in Parliament,

He discharged his duty with undeviating fidelity,

For the mutual advantage of his constituents

And the Empire.

He was born on the 20th of December, 1684,

And died on the 30th of September, 1739,
 Deeply lamented and unfeignedly regretted
 By all to whom he was known;
 Particularly by her who, in gratitude
 To the best of parents,
 Caused this monument to be erected,
 That the memory of his eminent virtues might be lasting,
 To excite the emulation and secure the happiness
 Of the most distant posterity.

It may not, perhaps, be improper to remark
 that the painted glass window above this monu-
 ment is said to have been presented to the Cathedral
 by Nell Gwyn, and was therefore probably de-
 signed as an expiation for immorality.

Next to the tablet inscribed with the name of
 Towgood, is an elegant monument "to the memory
 of William Powell, Esq., one of the patentees of
 the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden, who died 3d
 of July, 1769, aged 33 years. His widow caused
 this monument to be erected, as well to perpetuate
 his memory as her own irreparable loss of the best
 of husbands." The following lines are the pro-
 duction of George Colman, Esq. the elder.

Bristol, to worth and genius ever just!
 To thee our Powell's dear remains we trust.
 Soft as the streams thy sacred springs impart,
 The milk of human kindness warm'd his heart;
 That heart, which every tender feeling knew,
 The soil where pity, love, and friendship grew.

Oh! let the faithful friend, with grief sincere,
 Inscribe his tomb, and drop a heartfelt tear.
 Here rest his praise, here found his noblest fame;
 All else a bubble, or an empty name.

Opposite are the incomparable lines of the author of *Elfrida*: their acknowledged excellence has procured them a notoriety which might preclude the necessity of a transcription, if the obtrusive idea were not repulsed by the reflection, that these lines contain beauties which no repetition can exhaust. The monument is inscribed to "Mary, the daughter of William Shermon, of Kingston-upon-Hull, Esq., and wife of the Rev. William Mason, who died March 24, 1767, aged 28."

Take, Holy Earth! all that my soul holds dear;
 Take that best gift, which Heaven so lately gave:
 To Bristol's fount I bore with trembling care
 Her faded form; she bowed to taste the wave,
 And died. Does Youth, does Beauty read the line?
 Does sympathetic fear their breasts alarm?
 Speak, dead Maria! breathe a strain divine;
 Even from the grave, thou shalt have power to charm:
 Bid them be chaste, be innocent, like thee;
 Bid them in duty's sphere as meekly move;
 And if so fair, from vanity as free,
 As fair in friendship, and as fond in love.
 Tell them, though 'tis an awful thing to die,
 ('Twas ev'n to thee,) yet, the dread path once trod,
 Heav'n lifts its everlasting portals high,
 And bids "the pure in heart behold their God."

On the left of the transept, entering from the College-Green, are steps conducting to the Elder Lady's chapel, in which is the tomb of Fitzharding, the founder of the monastery. Between the steps of this chapel and the entrance, a cross and skull cover the grave of Abbot Cook, who died in 1366. On the right, against the west wall, are several elegant monuments, of which the first particularly worthy of notice, is one raised to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Draper, the Eliza of Sterne. Its form is that of a pointed or gothic arch, within which are two figures, which may be pronounced to be good specimens of the productions of genius in this department of art, for they are in the best manner of their sculptor, Bacon, and will be a lasting testimony of his ability. The figure on the left represents Genius; that on the right, Benevolence, which points to the following inscription upon the pedestal,

Sacred
to the Memory
of
Mrs. ELIZABETH DRAPER;
in whom
Genius and Benevolence
were united.
She died
August 3, 1788,
Aged 35.

On one of the columns on the right of the

extremity of the centre aisle, but facing the transept, an elegant and much-admired monument has been erected, to the memory of Anthony Augustus Henderson. The following description of this monument, and translation of its inscriptions, are by the late Anthony Henderson, Esq. M. P., who died soon after its completion.

“The upper compartment of the monument represents a parent kneeling at the tomb of his son. On the tomb is a Latin inscription; in English as follows:

Sacred to the Memory of
A. A. HENDERSON,
A most amiable youth,
A most affectionate son.

“The countenance of the parent is intended to express pious resignation under the severe affliction of the death of his son, which he derives from that passage of the Gospel of St. John, (the Greek version of which he holds in his hand, and is supposed to have been reading,) where Christ says, ‘The dead that are in their graves shall hear my voice, and shall come forth; *they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life.*’ The words in italics are inscribed in the Greek language.

“On the tablet in the compartment below is a Latin inscription, which, in English, is in substance as follows:

In a grave close to the altar of this cathedral,
 The mortal part of ANTHONY AUGUSTUS,
 Son of Anthony Henderson, Esq. M. P.,
 And Sophia, his Wife, is deposited.
 That his immortal part now lives in Heaven,
 Is the firm belief of his Parents.

He died in the year of our Lord, 1807, in the 17th year
 of his age.

He was free from vice, of great fortitude, and exceedingly
 attached to his Parents;

He was distinguished for his understanding, gentleness of
 manners, modesty, and kindness.

What limit can there be to grief for the loss of so dear a Son?
 The hope which religion affords, that they may also be counted
 worthy,

Through the Grace of an almighty and merciful God,
 To be numbered hereafter among the blessed in Heaven,
 There to enjoy for ever the company of their Son,
 Is to his Parents the sweet soother of their sorrows."

Near the termination of the transept, an elegant
 mural monument is erected to the memory of
 Catharine, wife of James Vernon, Jun. of Lincoln's
 Inn, Esq. who died June 3, 1794, aged 19. The
 inscription is marked by a felicity of expression,
 and an elegance of sentiment, which well deserve
 to be transcribed.

Formed by Nature

To attract admiration and to invite respect,
 Lovely in her person, graceful in her manners,
 Amiable in her disposition,

Happy to receive pleasure, and more happy to impart it;
 Every one was conscious of her merits,
 But herself.

The disease to which she fell a victim
Added lustre to the virtues of her mind
And the submissive piety which prepared her way
To Heaven,
Taught the duty of resignation
To her afflicted husband.

Before we quit the Cathedral, we must not neglect to notice that in the chancel was buried Nathaniel Foster, D.D., a name peculiarly dear to piety and biblical literature. His edition of the Hebrew Bible, divested of the masoretic points which have so long deformed the sacred text, will be a lasting monument of critical ability and learned investigation, as well as highly honourable to the literary character of his native country. Foster was born in 1717; he studied at Eton, and afterwards at Pembroke College, Oxford. His application was intense, and his erudition profound. In a knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, he was considered to be equal, if not superior to any of the age in which he lived. He enjoyed the friendship of Secker and of Butler, and obtained the public approbation of Warburton and of Bryant. His career, however, was abruptly terminated, just as he had obtained the maturity of his powers: for he fell a victim to disease in the 41st year of his age, at the close of 1757.

The bishopric of Bristol is one of the least wealthy ecclesiastical promotions which confers the dignity of a mitre; but in the list of the bishops will be found some of the most distinguished divines of the national church, and some of the most eminent names in the republic of letters. Among them are Secker, Butler, and Newton; whose productions have procured them an extended reputation, and whose fame will be commensurate with the durability of the language which their works have enriched, and in which their fame has been recorded.

CHAPTER III.

Description of the different Churches, with their principal Monuments and Inscriptions.

REDCLIFFE-CHURCH.

NO Church in Bristol, perhaps none in the kingdom, has a greater claim to the attention of the topographer and the historian, than that of St. Mary Redcliffe. Its antiquity, the beauty of its architecture, and the interesting circumstances connected with its history, entitle it to particular notice. But Redcliffe Church is also associated with the enterprises of genius; for its name has been blended with the reputation of Rowley, of Canynge, and of Chatterton. It is therefore always visited with enthusiasm by the lover of poetry and the admirer of art; and when the interesting fabric shall have mouldered into ruins, even those will be trodden with veneration, as sacred to the recollection of genius of the highest order.

Redcliffe Church has consequently been the subject of no ordinary degree of attention. Its history

has exercised the ability of men of letters, and its architectural beauties have employed the skill of some of the most eminent in the arts. Among these, Britton, for his 'Historical and Architectural Essay relating to Redcliffe Church,' has deserved well of every lover of ecclesiastical architecture. This essay is an invaluable addition to the topography of Bristol, and highly honourable to the taste, skill, and ability of its author. From his work* we have extracted the particulars of our narrative; and to it we refer our readers for more extended information in respect to Redcliffe Church.

Redcliffe, according to Barrett,† is proved by many 'ancient deeds' to have been a parish of great antiquity, and originally formed part (as it does at present) of the manor of Bedminster.‡

* 'An Historical and Architectural Essay, relating to Redcliffe Church, Bristol; illustrated with Plans, Views, and Architectural Details; including an Account of the Monuments and Anecdotes of the Eminent Persons interred within its walls; also, an Essay on the Life and Character of Thomas Chatterton. By G. Britton, F. S. A. London, 1813.'

† History and Antiquities of the City of Bristol, p. 566.

‡ The ecclesiastical history of Redcliffe may be considered truly singular. It constitutes a part, or member, of the parish of Bedminster, is in the diocese of Bristol, and is a prebend to the cathedral of Salisbury. This prebend comprehends Redcliffe, with the parishes of Bedminster, Abbot's

Notwithstanding the deeds to which he thus refers were in all probability the gift of Chatterton, yet, as some of those documents are quoted in the original Latin, and as the evidence of Chatterton's deceptions does not apply to any of these authorities in particular, their authenticity cannot justly be disputed. "Radcliff," says Camden,* "a little suburb, was joined to the city by a stone-bridge so thick set with houses, that it seemed a street rather than a bridge. This part is inclosed within the walls, and the inhabitants are free of the city."

He immediately adds, "Among the fairest of churches, is St. Mary de Redcliffe, without the walls, with a great ascent of steps; the whole so spacious and well built, with an arched roof of stone, and a lofty steeple, as to exceed, in my

Leigh, and St. Thomas, adjoining Redcliffe; yet the parochial regulations and ordinances are held distinct and separate from each other, and each is governed by its own church-wardens, &c. The living of Bedminster is both a rectory and a vicarage; and, as prebend, the incumbent is patron of all the other livings. He is nominated by the Bishop of Salisbury. The ecclesiastical edifice of Redcliffe is also of a peculiar nature and description: it is easier to name it negatively than positively, for it is not strictly either a parish-church, a conventual church, a collegiate church, a cathedral-church, or a chapel.

* Gough's edition of Camden's *Britannia*, vol. i. p. 63, edit. 1701.

opinion, all the parish-churches of England that I have seen."

Leland says, that " St. Sprite's Chapell, in Radclef church-yard, was ons a paroche afore the building of Radclyfe new church.*" And William of Worcester, who was a native of Bristol, and lived in the time of Henry VI, calls St. Sprite's " an ancient chapel, near Redcliffe Church." It appears very certain, that an ancient religious edifice was standing on or near the site of the present church, anterior to the erection of the present building.

Several grants of land towards repairing the original structure are referred to by Barrett, as being in his own possession; and indulgences were issued by different bishops, on condition that the persons to whom they were granted would " devoutly visit the church of the blessed Mary of Radcliffe, in Bristol, and there charitably contribute towards the repair of the same, and pray for the souls of those there interred." The indulgences are by John, Bishop of Ardfert, dated at Bristol, 1232;—Peter Quivell, Bishop of Exeter, dated at " Radclyve," 1287;—David, Archbishop of Cassel, dated at Bristol in 1246;—Christianus Episcopus Hymelacensis, dated at Bristol, 1246; and Robert, Bishop of

* Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 86. Barrett supposes that St. Sprite's Chapel was also called " Lamington's Lady Chapel"

Bath and Wells, dated 1278. All these documents are said to have been found in Canynge's chests; and notwithstanding they were the gift of Chatterton to Barrett, their number, the difficulties that would have prevented their execution, the want of specific evidence to their fabrication, and their coincidence with other documents to which it does not appear that Chatterton had access, are in favour of their reception as genuine authorities.

The foundation of the Great Church, erected on the site of the one thus mentioned, is ascribed by all parties to Simon de Burton,* who, previous to the commencement of the building, in 1292, had been advanced to the mayoralty of Bristol three times, and enjoyed that dignity twice afterwards, viz. in the years 1304 and 1305.† When another writer therefore on this subject ‡ ascribes the foundation of the church to William Canynge, he confounds the completion of the building with its original erection. It appears that William

* Leland, though he mentions Burton as founder of an alms-house, in which he was buried, does not allude to his foundation of the present church.

† MS. in Bib. Bodl. "History of the famous City of Bristol, by James Stewart." MS. 1733.—Gough's Collection, Oxford. MSS. by Hobson, quoted by Barrett.

‡ Hist. Bristol, MS. in the possession of the Rev. T. Dudley Fosbrooke.

Canynge, senior, the Mayor of Bristol, "completed the body of Redcliffe Church from the cross aisle downwards, and so the church was finished as it now is;"* and as this was seventy-five years after the dedication of Burton's church, it may be considered to be the finishing of what had been begun and partly accomplished by its founder. It was customary, at that time, for the builder of a church to begin at the east end, or choir-part; which, when finished, was consecrated, and the remainder was gradually prosecuted, either by the original projector or his immediate successors.

Several Wills are mentioned by Barrett, as dated about 1380, in which money is given "for the fabric, and towards repairing the church of Redcliffe;" and among others, that of John Muleward mentions a gift in money, *Ad opus Beatæ Mariæ de Radcleve*: "To the work of the blessed Mary of Redcliffe;" which Barrett justly regards as a proof that the work was going on at that time. The subsequent re-edification of the church by the grandson of the William Canynge who first completed it, is involved in much obscurity. Among Mr. Fosbrooke's MSS. is one, stating that "in 1441, William Cannings, who was mayor this year, with the help of others, of the worshipful

* Barrett, Hist. p. 569.

town of Bristow, kept masons and workmen to repair and edifye, cover and glaze, the church of Redcliffe, which his grandfather had founded, in the reign of Edward the Third.”* Stewart coincides with this statement, except with regard to the date, which is one year later. A manuscript, quoted by Barrett, agrees with Stewart as to the date of 1442, in which year Canynge was mayor of Bristol. A manuscript in the Bodleian Library informs us that “the said church having suffered much in a tempest, the above-mentioned William Canynge, a celebrated merchant and public benefactor, in the year 1474,† gave five hundred pounds to the parishioners of Redcliffe, towards repairing the church, and for the maintenance of two chaplains, and two clerks in St. Mary’s Chapel there, and of two chantry priests.” The words of Barrett are, “the same plan was observed by him in rebuilding and restoring to its original beauty, after being thrown down by lightening. The south aisle, where the mischief fell heaviest, seems to have been rebuilt with a somewhat more elevated arch, and in a lighter style than the north; a difference also is between the windows of the north and south aisle.”‡

* MS. Collections for Bristol. See also Barrett, p. 570.

† In Barrett it is dated 1445. ‡ Hist. Bristol, p. 571.

From these various statements it would appear, that Canynge having begun and nearly completed the re-edification of the church, his labours were rendered almost useless by the effect of lightning; and that about the year 1445 he repaired the damages, and nearly restored it to the state in which it stood previous to the tempest that threatened its destruction. Barrett says that "from a deed in Latin by Canynge, dated 6th Edward IV, it appears he founded, in that year, the chantry of St. Catharine in this church."*

Such is the brief but very imperfect history of a structure which it is impossible to contemplate without a powerful impression of the omnipotence of poetical genius. Whether Chatterton, or a priest in the reign of Edward IV, was the author of *Ælla* and of several other similar poems, the church of Redcliffe itself, the monuments it contains, and the scèenery that surrounds it, owe much of their attraction and interest to their association with these writings. The tomb of Canynge might have remained the subject of solitary examination to the occasional visitor, had not his name been coupled with that of the real or supposed author of these extraordinary compositions; and though the archi-

* Hist. Bristol, p. 571.

tectural beauties of the structure might have excited the partial and occasional admiration of the professional student or the lover of the arts, it is owing to the manuscripts of Rowley, or to the materials of their fabrication, that it has become the object of interesting contemplation to the literary world, and has awakened the inquiries and exercised the talents of a Milles, a Bryant, a Warton, a Mathias, a Southey, and a Cottle.

The superstructure of the whole church displays three distinct and different eras of architecture. The middle north porch is certainly the oldest portion; and this corresponds, in its pilaster-columns, arches, and mouldings, with the buildings of the thirteenth century. At this age it appears that Simon de Burton lived, and was engaged, in 1292, either in constructing a new church or "re-edifying" a former building. Here then we find a part of the edifice (though certainly only a very small part) correspond with a specific date.

Of a subsequent age and style are the tower and grand northern porch, in both of which we recognise a later species of architecture; while the tracery of the ceilings, the niches, and numerous mouldings, are of much more enriched and elaborate characters than the former specimens. These parts

were probably raised, in the reign of Edward III, by William Canynge, senior.*

In the finishing of the nave, choir, and transepts, we must look for the works of William Canynge, junior, the rich merchant of Bristol, and dean of Westbury; but here the style is not so strictly in unison with the era. Still, however, we must contemplate the greater part of the church as the workmanship of his time. A more decorated species of architectural design is shown in the entrance door-way to the vestry; and also in Sir Thomas Mede's monument in the north aisle, the latter of which was probably raised about the year 1486.

Near the south-west angle of the church is a large stone coffin, with a statue in demi-relief on the lid, and beneath it two words in old characters, which Barrett reads, "**Joannes Lamington.**" This coffin was placed here in 1766, having been discovered under the west window of St. Sprite's chapel, which formerly stood close to the church, and was demolished at that period. Upon first opening the coffin, the solid parts of the body retained their natural position in a perfect manner;

* He is recorded member for Bristol in the years 1364 and 1384. Barrett's History, p. 151.

but on being touched, they immediately crumbled to dust.

John Lamyngton is mentioned in Barrett's list of vicars, as having been chaplain of this church in 1393. The same author hazards a conjecture, but upon what grounds he does not state, that St. Sprite's chapel was called Lamyngton's Lady-chapel, before it received its subsequent appellation from the fraternity of the Holy Ghost, to which society the use of it is said to have been granted in 1383, by the principal or master of the hospital of St. John.*

Near the western entrance is a flat stone with a cross, and two words upon it, which are almost obliterated. Several fragments of other flat grave-stones, with defaced inscriptions, constitute part of the pavement of the western end of the church, some of them, apparently, of more ancient date even than any part of the present edifice.

At the southern extremity of the transept are several monuments of peculiar interest; of which the first is a plain altar-tomb, supporting the recumbent figure of a man in sacerdotal robes, with a large scrip, or pocket, attached to the left side. An angel is placed at his head, and a dog, with a large bone in his paws, at his feet. There is no

* Barrett's History, p. 596.

inscription upon it, to mark decidedly the person to whose memory this monument has been erected. Mr. Cole states it to be a *third* tomb of William Canynge; tradition, however, assigns it to his purse-bearer.*

Under a large canopy, beneath the centre window, is an altar-tomb of stone, supporting the recumbent effigies of a man and a woman. The first is dressed in mayor's robes, and the second according to the fashion of the times. The inscription on the back of this tomb is as follows:

"WILLM CANNINGS, ye richest Merchant of ye town of Bristow, afterwards chosen 5 times Mayor of ye said towne, for the good of the Commonwealth of the same: he was in order of priesthood 7 years, and afterwards Dean

* The opinion of Mr. Cole on this subject is extremely doubtful, as it seems very improbable that the same individual should have three distinct monuments, all immediately adjoining to each other. The traditional account, on the other hand, most likely approximates to the truth: for though it may not be the monument of the purse-bearer, it is certainly the monument of some person intimately connected with Canynge. If the existence of such a person as Thomas Rowley, a priest, and the confidential friend of that distinguished character, could be fully ascertained, I should have little hesitation in ascribing it to him. It is however certain that Thomas Rowley, a *merchant*, was interred in St. John's Church, in Bristol, where a brass tablet commemorates his name and memory. Cole's MSS. in the British Museum, vol. x. p. 51.

of Westbury, and died the 7th Novem. 1474, which said William did build, within the said town of Westbury, a college (with his canons,) and the said William did maintain by space of 8 years, 800 handycraftsmen, besides carpenters and masons, every day 100 men. Besides, King Edward the IVth. had of the said William, 3000 marks for his Peace to be had in 2470 tons of shipping.

"These are the names of his shipping and their burthens:—The Mary Canynges, 400 tons; The mary & John, 900; The Kathrine, 140; The little Nicholas, 140; The Katharine of Boston, 220; The Mary Redcliff, 500; The Galliot, 050; The Mary Batt, 220; The Margaret, 200; A Ship in Ireland, 100.

"No age, no time, can wear out well-won fame,
The stones themselves a stately work doth shew,
From senseless grave we ground may men's good name,
And noble minds by ventrous deeds we know.
A lanterne clere setts forth a candeale light:
A worthy act declares a worthy wight;
The buildings rare, that here you may behold,
To shrine his bones deserve a tomb of gold.
The famous fabricke, which he here hath donne,
Shines in its sphere as glorious as the Sunne;
What needs more words, the future world he sought,
And set the pomp and pride of this at nought:
Heaven was his aim, let Heaven still be his station,
That leaves such work for others imitation."

Near this is an altar-tomb on which lies the effigy of a man in priest's robes. The head is shaven, and the hands are raised, as if in the act of devotion. This monument is commonly ascribed to William Canynge, as Dean of Westbury. The head, however, is very different to that on the

other tomb; and both have the appearance of being portraits. This presents a very extraordinary face: a long aquiline nose, a narrow projecting chin, high cheek-bones, and very thin cheeks, combine to produce a very singular countenance. At the feet of this statue is the small figure of a man apparently in great bodily agony, which is a very unusual occurrence. A Latin inscription, on a loose board, is sometimes attached to this tomb. This inscription assigns the tomb to Canynge, but as it is sometimes attached to the monument last described, as well as this, it cannot be considered of any authority.

Affixed to a column nearly opposite the tomb of Canynge and his lady, is a neat monument, with a Latin inscription, to the memory of Maria, the wife of William Barrett, F. S. A. and author of "The History and Antiquities of Bristol." Mr. Barrett was a man of some learning, and of considerable research. He appears to have devoted the leisure of twenty years of his life to the collecting of materials for his History of Bristol, and every facility seems to have been afforded to his inquiries, both by public bodies and by individuals. The mass of materials which he collected appears to have been not only immense, but highly valuable. Mr. Barrett, however, was deficient both in judg-

ment to select from this mass, and taste to arrange and elucidate what he determined to employ. Under these circumstances it can excite no surprise that the "History" disappointed the expectations which had been formed respecting it, and that to read it has been considered a task which few have the perseverance to accomplish.

Many of the papers which Mr. Barrett had collected were left to Mr. Gapper; those relating to Chatterton were disposed of to the Rev. Mr. Kerrick, of Cambridge, for Dr. Glynn, and were afterwards deposited in the British Museum. Sir John Smyth, of Long Ashton, purchased some MSS. at the sale of Mr. Barrett's effects.

At the eastern end of the north aisle is a very handsome monument, consisting of an altar-tomb, surmounted by a richly ornamented canopy. Recumbent on the former are effigies of the deceased and his wife, with their heads resting on cushions, and having two figures of angels supporting the pillow. The plinth of the tomb, as well as the back and sides, is covered with pannelling and tracery. Immediately over the tomb, are five crocketed canopies, with pinnacles, &c. and the whole is surmounted with a richly sculptured frieze and parapet. From the imperfect inscription which still remains, it appears that this

monument is dedicated to the memory of Thomas Mede, who was sheriff of Bristol in 1452, and subsequently thrice mayor of that city. He had a country-seat at Nayland, then called Mede's Place, in the parish of Wraxall and county of Somerset.

Attached to the former monument, and of the same style and character, but without any effigy, is another, to the memory of Philip Mede, the brother of Thomas Mede, whose monument has just been described. He appears to have been several times mayor of Bristol, and to have represented the city in two parliaments, held at Coventry and at Westminster, in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of Henry the Sixth. His will is dated Jan. 11th, 1471, and directs his body to be buried at the altar of St. Stephen, in Redcliffe Church.

A small marble slab, at the north-east angle of the transept, is inscribed with the following lines from the pen of Mrs. H. More.

"Near this pillar are deposited the remains of Mrs. FORTUNE LITTLE, widow of Mr. John Little, late of this parish. She died June 28, 1777. Aged 57.

Oh! could this verse her bright example spread,
And teach the living, while it prais'd the dead;
Then, reader! should it speak her hope divine,
Not to record *her* faith, but strengthen thine;

Then should her every virtue stand confess'd,
 Till every virtue kindled in thy breast,
 But if thou slight the monitory strain,
 And she has lived, to thee at least, in vain;
 Yet let her death an awful lesson give:
 The dying Christian speaks to all that live.
 Enough for her that here her ashes rest,
 Till God's own plaudit shall her worth attest.

HANNAH MORE."

The Rev. Thomas Broughton was buried in the north aisle of this church, in December 1774. He was born in London, July 1704. Bishop Sherlock presented him with the living and prebendship of Bedminster and Redcliffe. He was one of the original writers in the Biographia Britannica, the author of a musical drama, entitled "Hercules," and the Compiler of a Dictionary of all Religions. A plain marble tablet is erected to his memory, in the chancel, near the altar.

Attached to a column in the south transept is a flat slab, with a long inscription, from which we learn that it commemorates Sir William Penn, father of the illustrious founder of Pennsylvania. The column itself is adorned with banners and with armour. These may be appropriate emblems on the grave of a warrior, of which the sky is the canopy; but here they are evidently misplaced; for they seem to profane the temple which is dedicated to the service of the God of Peace.

At the east-end, over the altar, are three large pictures* by Hogarth,† representing the following sacred subjects, viz.—1. *The Ascension of Christ*—2. *The High Priest and Servants sealing the Tomb*—3. *The Three Marys at the Sepulchre*.

It is incompatible with the constitution of man and the qualifications of genius, to excel in different branches of art, or to acquire positive pre-eminence in two distinct departments of science. The productions of Hogarth, among those of several other famed artists, serve to illustrate this maxim. In pictures of comic character, rich humour and moral satire, and particularly in display-

* These were hung up in the church in the year 1757, and are said to have cost 500 guineas, besides the frames. The lofty eastern window is closed up, for the purpose of hanging the largest of these paintings.

† More volumes and essays have been published respecting Hogarth and his works, than of any other ancient or modern artist. Almost every picture that he painted, and sketch that he made, has been circulated by means of the graver. He commenced this practice himself, and engraved many of his own pictures. Since his death, both John and Samuel Ireland, Dr. Trusler, Cook, and Nichols, have published numerous annotations on his works, and prints from every subject they could collect. It is singular that only one of the three pictures at Redcliffe has been copied and noticed in these publications; and it is equally singular that this print (in John Ireland's *Illustrations*) is so inaccurately drawn, that it appears as if copied from memory rather than after the painting.

ing the human figure and countenance in its common and popular forms, he certainly excelled all other painters. Many of his pictures were also executed in a masterly style of colouring, grouping, and effect. Like the generality of artists, he was occasionally required to paint subjects from ancient and sacred history; but he then wandered out of his element, and at once betrayed a want of judgment and taste. In the three pictures at Redcliffe Church this is exemplified: as specimens of colouring, however, they possess much merit, and may be viewed with advantage by the young artist; but in the forms and expression of the figures, and in their attitudes and grouping, we seek in vain for propriety, dignity, or elegance. Immediately over the altar-table is a painting representing *Jesus restoring to Life the daughter of Jairus*, by Tresham, R. A. presented in 1792 to the church by the painter's uncle, Sir Clifton Wintringham, Bart.

In what was formerly the muniment-room, over the north porch, still remain the fragments of nine chests, of various shapes and sizes, from which the manuscripts attributed to Rowley are said to have been taken by Chatterton's father.

One of them in particular was said to be called *Mr. Canynge's cofre*,* and secured by six keys, two

* When rents were received and kept in specie, it was usual for corporate bodies to keep the writings and rents of

of which were entrusted to the minister and procurator of the church, two to the mayor, and one to each of the churchwardens. In process of time, however, the six keys appear to have been lost; and about the year 1727 a notion prevailed that some title-deeds, and other writings of value, were contained in Mr. Canynge's coffer. In consequence of this opinion, an order of vestry was made that the chest should be opened under the inspection of an attorney, and that those writings which appeared of consequence should be removed to the south porch of the church. The locks were therefore forced, and not only the principal chest, but the others, which were also supposed to contain writings, were all broken open. The deeds immediately relating to the church were removed, and the other manuscripts were left exposed, as of no value. Considerable depredations had, from time to time, been committed upon them, by different persons; but the most insatiate of these plunderers was the father of Chatterton. His uncle being sexton of St. Mary Redcliffe, gave him free access to the church. He carried off, from time to time, parcels of the parchments; and one time

estates left for particular purposes in chests appropriated to each particular benefactor, and called by the benefactor's name. Several old chests of this kind are still existing in the University of Cambridge.

alone, with the assistance of his school-boys, he is known to have filled a large basket with them.— They were deposited in a cupboard in the school, and employed for different purposes, such as the covering of copy-books, &c. At his death, the widow being under the necessity of removing, carried the remainder of the parchments to her own habitation. For an account of the discovery of their value by the younger Chatterton, we must refer the reader to 'The Works of Thomas Chatterton,' 3 vols. (edited by Mr. Southey and Mr. Cottle,) published by subscription for the benefit of his sister, in 1803; as a frontispiece to one of which is an engraved representation of the muniment-room, from a drawing by Mr. King, surgeon, of Clifton.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

AMONG the other churches of Bristol, that dedicated to Saint Stephen seems entitled to priority of notice, from the beauty of its tower, which has obtained for it such a degree of admiration as to render it an object of curiosity.

Camden styles it "a stately tower of curious workmanship;" and adds, that "it was erected, in the memory of our grandfathers, by one Shipward."

Of the man to whom we are indebted for this

elegant specimen of taste in architecture, little more is known than that it was John Shipward, who was the contemporary, and probably the friend of Canynge; that he was a merchant of the first respectability in the age in which he flourished; that he was a liberal benefactor to the indigent whilst he lived, and that at his death he bequeathed large estates for charitable purposes. He died in 1473, and was buried in the church of St. Stephen.

The height of St. Stephen's tower is about 120 feet; it is ornamented from the ground in the pointed style, with exquisite taste, and terminates with four pinnacles beautifully embellished, and producing a pleasing effect from their lightness and tasteful proportions. These pinnacles are connected with each other, and with the tower, by a battlement, ornamented in the same style as the tower itself.

This church originally belonged to the Abbots of Glastonbury, but at present the patronage of the living is vested in the Crown. The period in which it was erected has not been recorded, but it is known that the tower was built in 1470. Among the objects of the interior, the subject of the altar is impressive, whatever may be said of its execution. It was painted by Mr. Ross, of Bath; the subject is, "Angels raising a veil, to discover the glory of the future world."

Of the monuments, the principal is one to the memory of Sir George Snigge, Knight, serjeant-at-law, and one of the barons of the exchequer. Sir George was a native of Bristol, many years its recorder: as a judge, he was celebrated for the extent of his legal knowledge, and for strict impartiality; and as a man, greatly eminent for the exercise of an unbounded benevolence. Sir George died in 1617, in the 73d year of his age.

It may afford some gratification to the stranger who visits Saint Stephen's Church, to know that the liberal and learned Dr. Tucker, afterwards Dean of Gloucester, was rector of this parish during several years.

ALL-SAINTS' CHURCH.

IN regard to antiquity or interest, it is probable that All-Saints' takes precedence of all the churches of Bristol. It is one of the four ancient churches which surrounded the High Cross, and in consequence of thus constituting an important object in the original plan of the city, must be ascribed to a period of remote antiquity. Its association is combined with pleasing recollections, because in this church was held the Society of the Kalendars, which is by far the most interesting establishment

connected with the early history of Bristol; and in this church, and connected with this society, was one of the earliest public libraries in England, of which any record has been preserved.

The monuments of All-Saints' deserving particular notice are few; of which, that to the memory of our philanthropist Colston is the principal. The statue of this truly illustrious character was executed by Rysbrach, from a portrait by Richardson, and is in the best manner of that celebrated sculptor. Rysbrach has ingeniously contrived a drapery for his figure; and yet he has arrayed it in the costume which was usually worn by the individual whose resemblance it is designed to perpetuate. It is thus that the productions of the chisel may become monuments of historical reference, and may be rendered the means of preserving from oblivion the fugitive fashions of past ages.

This monument is in the usual style of that species of architecture, and the tablet contains an enumeration of the charities of this ornament to his native city and disinterested benefactor of the human race. Colston spent upwards of £70,000 in acts of benevolence; and has merited the gratitude of thousands, who are indebted to him for having been rescued from the complicated evils of ignorance, vice, and misery.

CHRIST-CHURCH.

CHRIST-CHURCH is erected upon the site of an ancient church which was originally dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The Society of the Kalendaries was held in this church from its institution, which is affirmed by Worcester to have been prior to the Norman conquest, till it was removed to All-Saints', by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and Robert Fitzharding. This fact is also mentioned by Leland, in the seventh volume of the Itinerary.

Old Christ-Church was taken down in 1786, and the present structure was finished in 1790. This church has been admired for its neatness, and the steeple is certainly a beautiful elevation. Its height, together with the tower, is 160 feet; and from its situation, in the centre of the city, is calculated to produce a pleasing effect.

ST. EWEN'S CHURCH.

THE church of St. Ewen stood nearly opposite, having the Council-House in its front. It was a small but ancient structure, and was taken down in 1788; the parish being consolidated with that of Christ-Church.

ST. WERBURGH'S CHURCH.

SAINT Werburgh's Church, in Corn-street, was dedicated to Saint Werburga, the supposed daughter of Wulferus, king of Mercia; who is represented to have flourished in the seventh century. The present structure was finished in 1761. Its principal monument is one to the memory of Nicholas Thorne, founder of the city grammar-school, where his portrait is preserved, and that of his brother Robert. From a Latin inscription on his monument, we learn that he was a native of Bristol, a merchant of considerable eminence, and of undeviating integrity; that every action of his life was prompted by benevolence, and guided by virtue; and that he terminated a career, marked by honourable because beneficent activity, unfeignedly and universally lamented, in 1546, in the 50th year of his age.

ST. AUGUSTIN'S CHURCH.

The Church of Saint Augustin the Less, near the cathedral, was founded by the abbots of Saint Augustin's monastery. It is of considerable antiquity, and was nearly rebuilt in 1480. This church has been frequently repaired and considerably enlarged, and it contains a few monuments worth visiting; among which is one recently erected to

the memory of Mr. Shiercliff, the compiler of the first Bristol Guide, bearing the following inscription :

Sacred
 To the Memory of
EDWARD. SHIERCLIFF,
 Son of
 Samuel and Catharine Shiercliff.
 Descended
 from an ancient family
 Long seated in the County of York.
 Born at Whitley Hall, near Sheffield,
 14th May, 1727,
 And died in this City,
 1st Feby. 1798.
 Possessing in an eminent degree
 Every social virtue that can adorn
 Private Life;
 Versed in Polite Literature;
 Skilled in the Liberal Arts,
 Whilst his brilliant talents commanded
 General respect,
 His engaging manners and unassuming modesty
 Secured him universal esteem.
 To trace each feature of departed worth,
 Distinguished excellence in fitting terms
 Portray, and virtues eminent proclaim,
 How vain the task! Alone then let the hand
 Of Gratitude inscribe this simple truth,
 Beloved of all he lived, by all lamented died.

W. S. WALKER.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

The collegiate church of Saint Mark, in College Green, usually denominated the Mayor's Chapel, was founded by the illustrious family of the Gaunts, a collateral branch of the Berkeley family, probably about 1230. It is frequently called the Gaunts' House, and its religious inhabitants are styled the Gaunts, by William of Worcester. The side-aisle contains several tombs of the Gaunts, or the Gournays, which will be visited with peculiar feelings by the lovers of ancient monumental architecture.

Among the monuments in this aisle is an altar-tomb, bearing the initials J. C. or T. C. This monument covers the ashes of — Carr, a man whose unbounded benevolence, under the direction of a superior judgment, prompted him to erect a more lasting monument to his name, by his active exertions in the founding and endowing of the city-school. Neither the date of his birth, nor that of his death, has been preserved; but it is certain that he flourished about the year 1580.

Before the door of this church, under the portico, was buried the infamous Bedloe, coadjutor of the equally infamous Titus Oates. He is said to have died in indigence, and to have been buried as a

pauper by the hand of charity, in 1680; but no stone or inscription marks the spot.

The body of the church contains several monuments, some of which are interesting, and may deserve a visit, if the mind be considered capable of harmonizing with the solemn feelings which such a visit is calculated to excite.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

THE church of Saint James was anciently a priory of considerable extent, founded by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, who was perhaps the most illustrious character that ever appeared in so barbarous an age. The priory extended from the west of the present church to the extremity of Barton-Alley, and had been liberally endowed by its munificent founder.

Saint James's Church was the chapel of the priory; it was constituted a parish-church, and its tower erected in 1374. It was completely repaired in 1804; and has lately been enlarged by a spacious gallery, erected to accommodate the very crowded congregation, which usually assembles in this church.

The architecture of the interior of Saint James's church is in the Saxon style, and its altar is adorned

with a painting of the Transfiguration. The monuments are numerous ; but that of its founder, which would excite the greatest interest, is supposed to have been removed, by the several repairs which the church has undergone at different periods. His name, however, is the noblest monument, and his character has been consecrated to immortal reputation by the historian William of Malmsbury, whom he patronized, and from his friendship with whom the Earl derives a splendour which noble birth and the most flattering titles are frequently incapable of conferring.

In this church was also buried the Princess Eleonora, niece of King John, after a confinement of 40 years in Bristol Castle. Her remains were afterwards removed to the nunnery of Ambresbury, in Wiltshire.

ST. MARY-LE-PORT CHURCH.

SAINT Mary-le-Port, or Mary-Port Church, was founded by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, about 1170, and derived the name from its proximity to that part of the port in which vessels anciently discharged their cargoes. It would appear that originally no buildings intervened between the church and the river. This church contains few objects



Painted by B. Bird.

Engraved by Wm. Chapman, Southampton Street.

Engraved by J. Thorne.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, Bristol.

of interest or curiosity, if we except the brazen eagle, which in 1802 excited so much of the public attention. The eagle weighs 692lb. and had stood in the cathedral 119 years, when it was discovered to be an incumbrance, and ordered to be sold as old brass; but it was rescued from the transmuting hands of the brazier by a private citizen; who, after having advertised the eagle for sale by auction, on condition of its being placed in a church or restored to the cathedral, presented it to the vestry of St. Mary-Port, with an inscription recording its history, and directing it to remain there for ever.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

THE Church of St. John the Baptist will be visited by the antiquary from a regard to its tower and arch, which, with the exception of tower-gate, are the principal exception of the ancient fortifications of the city. The arch is pointed, or gothic, and the tower is erected upon it. On the west of this tower stood an ancient church, dedicated to Saint Leonard; which was demolished, and the parish incorporated with St. John, so early as 1580.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

THE church dedicated to Saint Michael, situated on the hill of the same name, has been admired for its neatness, and contains a few monuments executed with chaste simplicity. This structure was rebuilt in 1777, on the site of the former church, which was of considerable antiquity. In the churchyard of St. Michael were interred the remains of William Isaac Roberts, who, by a volume of Poems and Letters published since his decease, is demonstrated to have been a young man of genius, and of promising talents, and who possessed that desire of literary reputation, which Dr. Johnson considered a characteristic of intellectual superiority. A flat stone covers his grave, bearing the following inscription :

To the Memory
of
WILLIAM ISAAC ROBERTS,
Son of
William and Anne Roberts;
Born May 5th, 1786,
And died
December 26th, 1806.
His amiable and friendly disposition,
steady character, and powers of genius,
displayed themselves at a very
early period of life,
and continued to its final close,
endearing him to his disconsolate
parents, relatives, and friends,
who will long lament his loss.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

SAINT Peter's Church, situated in **St. Peter-street**, is an ancient structure, having been founded before the Norman conquest. It has been frequently repaired, and in 1795, was nearly rebuilt. The church contains a few monuments, exhibiting good specimens of monumental architecture between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries. In the church-yard were deposited the remains of **Richard Savage**, whose misfortunes, indiscretions, and talents, exhibited to the world in all the captivating graces of **Johnsonian biography**, have conferred upon him a celebrity which genius of the highest order has sometimes failed of obtaining. It is a subject of notoriety that **Savage** died in the prison of **Newgate**, and was buried at the expense of the keeper, the humane and benevolent **Mr. Dagg**; but no monumental inscription has preserved the spot from oblivion.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.

SAINT Nicholas Church was erected in 1768. Old **Saint Nicholas** constituted one of the boundaries of the city, and was probably of great antiquity. The entrance into the city, after passing the old bridge, was under an arch, upon which was the chancel of the church. The exterior of this

church is characterized by an elegant simplicity, and it produces an interesting effect, though entirely destitute of ornaments.

Near the west entrance, in an arch under the tower, is the monument of John Whitson, Esq. who raised himself from an obscure station to opulence and distinction. He was twice mayor, and represented the city in several parliaments during the reigns of James and Charles I. He composed a little treatise, entitled, "The Aged Christian's final Farewell to the World and its Vanities," which has passed through four editions, and is strongly marked by good sense and unaffected piety, without any tincture of the fanaticism of the age in which he lived. His piety was combined with active benevolence; and at his death, which took place in 1629, in the 72d year of his age, he bequeathed his fortune to charitable purposes. In testimony of respect for his virtues, the body corporate ordered this monument to be removed from the *crypt*, or croud, to its present situation, at the expense of the chamber.

TEMPLE CHURCH.

TEMPLE Church derives its name from the society of Knights Templars, by whom it was erected. The members of this society possessed large estates

in the vicinity of Bristol, and appear to have built this church from their revenues as early as 1145. It is entitled to observation from its antiquity, and the several monuments, as well ancient as modern, which it contains.

The tower of Temple is an object deserving attention, in consequence of its inclination, which was ascertained, in 1772, to be three feet nine inches from a perpendicular. This inclination has existed from time immemorial, and is mentioned by Brunius, an author who flourished in 1576.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH

Was rebuilt in 1793. It is, in strict propriety, only a chapel of ease to Redcliffe, as Redcliffe itself is to Bedminster. The interior is a handsome modern structure; and, contemplated as a whole, it produces a pleasing impression upon the spectator.

CHURCH OF ST. PHILIP AND JACOB.

THE Church dedicated to Saint Philip and Jacob, near Old Market-street, is an ancient structure, being mentioned as a parish-church so early as 1200. Its antiquity, therefore, entitles it to notice, though its monuments are few, and few

interesting circumstances are connected with its history.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

SAINT Paul's Church, in Portland-square, is an elegant modern structure, which was finished in 1794. It is admired for the taste displayed in its ornaments, which are said to be appropriate to buildings dedicated to the purposes of a religion, the spirit of which is incompatible with every species of ostentation. We shall not now investigate the accuracy of this sentiment, and can only observe that the painting of the altar, (Paul preaching at Athens,) is from the pencil of Mr. Bird, R. A. whose admirable productions have entitled him to a place in the first class of modern artists.

CHAPTER IV.

Dissenting Places of Worship.

IN Bristol, the meeting-houses for dissenters of the several denominations into which the Christian world is divided, are spacious; and large congregations usually assemble in them for divine worship.

As meeting-houses, in every part of the kingdom, are generally in a similar style of architecture, characterized by neatness and simplicity rather than by magnificence and ornament, it will be sufficient, for every purpose of information, merely to mention the names and situations of those in Bristol.

The EBENEZER, or Methodist-Chapel in the Wesleyan connexion, Old King-street, St. James's, was erected in 1795. It is a spacious building, measuring eighty feet by sixty, and contains a very large gallery upon each of its sides. This class of Methodists also possesses a neat chapel in Portland-street, Kingsdown, denominated PORTLAND CHAPEL, and which has an organ, and contains several very neat monuments. GUINEA-STREET CHAPEL, in the parish of Redcliff, is

also supplied with preachers from the same connexion. They have a fourth Chapel, recently opened for public worship, and called **St. PHILIP'S CHAPEL**, situated in Redcross-street.

Belonging to the Baptists, the principal meeting-house is in Broadmead, of which the ministers are the Rev. John Ryland, D. D. and the Rev. Henry Page, A. M. A newly erected Chapel in King-street (in succession to the Pithay meeting-house) belongs to the same denomination, of which the Rev. Thomas Roberts is pastor; the services on Sundays are at the same hours as at Broadmead Meeting. The Baptists have also a very neat meeting-house at the Counter-Slip, near Bath-street.

The Independents have two meeting-houses in Bristol, one in Castle-Green, of which the Rev. William Thorp is minister; the services on Sundays are at half-past ten, and at six. The other is in Bridge-street, of which the Rev. Samuel Lowell is minister, and the services on Sundays are at half-past ten, a quarter before three, and at a quarter after six.

The Unitarian meeting-house, **LEWIN'S MEAD CHAPEL**, is a spacious building, of the Ionic order, and erected nearly on the site of the ancient Franciscan Friary. The Rev. John Rowe and the Rev.

Lant Carpenter, LL.D.* are its ministers; the services are on Sundays at eleven o'clock and three.

The Friends have also two meeting-houses, one in Rosemary-street, and the other in Temple-street; which are both modern buildings, of great neatness.

The TABERNACLE, in Penn-street, was founded by Whitfield, in 1753. It has a service on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, besides the services on Sunday, which are at half-past seven in the morning, at half-past ten in the forenoon, and at six in the evening.

LADY HUNTINGDON'S CHAPEL is situated in St. Augustin's Place. In this, and in HOPE CHAPEL, Albemarle-row, Hotwells, the service is conducted according to the reformed plan of the late Countess of Huntingdon; the devotional parts of which consist principally of the liturgy, as prescribed by the ritual of the Church of England.

* The Rev. John Prior Estlin, LL.D. had been upwards of forty-six years a minister of this society, but retired in June, and died the 10th of August, 1817. His various writings evince his erudition and elegance as a scholar; but the suavity of his manners, the beneficence of his disposition, the incorruptible simplicity of his mind, and the ardour of his benevolence, must principally live in the memory of those who knew and loved him.—*Multis flebilis occidit, nulli flebilior quam opusculi actori, alumno gratissimo.*

Care — vale. At veniet felicius ævum
Quando iterum tecum, sim modo dignus, ero.

LOWTH.

The MORAVIAN CHAPEL is situated in Upper Maudlin Lane.

The ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL is in Trenchard-street; and the JEWS' SYNAGOGUE, in Temple-street.

Besides these, we may notice TRINITY CHAPEL, Lawford-place, near Old Market-street, which was founded by John Barnstaple, in 1416, but rebuilt a few years since.

FOSTER'S CHAPEL, Steep-street, St. Michael's, was anciently denominated the Chapel of the *Three Kings of Cologne*, to whom it is dedicated; it was founded by John Foster, who was mayor in 1481, and built this in 1504.

The two chapels last mentioned are dependant upon the established church.

CHAPTER V.

Description of the Public Buildings.

THE EXCHANGE.

OF the buildings in Bristol erected for commercial purposes, the most striking from its situation, and perhaps for the elegance of its structure, is the Exchange. The north front is in the Corinthian order, upon a rustic basement, and extends one hundred and ten feet; but the east and west sides are one hundred and thirty-five feet each. It is supposed to be capable of containing about fifteen hundred persons within the peristyle. It was built from a plan of Mr. Wood, by the body corporate, at an expense of nearly fifty thousand pounds. The foundation was laid in March, 1740, and the structure was finished in September, 1743, at which time it was opened amidst the rejoicings of the citizens; and that the general satisfaction might be more complete, the prisoners confined in Newgate for debt were liberated by the corporation. In 1796 this edifice underwent a general repair,

from the injuries it had sustained during the revolution of half a century.

COMMERCIAL ROOMS.

At a trifling distance from the Exchange are the Commercial Rooms. The merchants of Bristol having experienced much inconvenience from the want of a public institution, affording accommodations on a plan somewhat similar to the establishment of Lloyd's, in London, and the Public Rooms at Liverpool, a subscription of £17,000 was filled by the mercantile interest of the city; and in the year 1809, a piece of ground was purchased by the committee of the subscribers, in Corn-street, adjoining to St. Werburgh's Church, for the purpose of erecting a building suitable to the object in view.

Shortly afterward, the committee made a public application to architects, offering premiums of fifty, thirty, and twenty guineas for the first, second, and third best designs for the proposed building. Ten plans were accordingly submitted to their judgment; and after the gentlemen of the committee had duly considered and publicly exhibited all the plans, they awarded the first premium to Mr. C. A. Busby, of London, whose design has been

adopted, and under whose superintendence, as architect to the committee, the building has been erected.

The entrance from Corn-street is under an Ionic portico of four columns,* communicating immediately with the grand room, which is sixty feet long, forty feet wide, and twenty feet in height. In the centre of the ceiling is a circular lantern-light, twenty-one feet in diameter, covered with a dome borne by twelve Caryatides, or supporting figures, between which the light is admitted into the room, through reticular iron-sashes, and the whole has an effect altogether pleasing and elegant. The height from the floor to the dome is forty-five feet, and from the centre is suspended a beautiful Grecian lamp, besides four others of smaller dimensions, in the angles of the room. The reading-room is thirty feet by twenty, and seventeen high; there are also a committee-room and offices, and two rooms over the reading and committee-rooms, of dimensions corresponding with those below. The

* Within the portico is a tablet, in basso relievo, executed by Mr. J. G. Bubb, of London. The subject is Britannia, attended by Neptune and Minerva, receiving tributes from the four quarters of the world. Upon the building itself are three statues by the same artist, of which that in the centre is intended to designate the City of Bristol, attended by Commerce on her right, and Navigation on her left.

whole site of the building is vaulted, and the liberality of the committee has spared no expense in the solidity of its construction, or in the embellishments, which render it an honourable proof of their public spirit. All the London news and commercial papers, as well as those printed in the principal cities and towns of the united kingdoms, are taken in, and also the best periodical publications. Correct authentic lists are kept of all vessels coming in and clearing out from the principal ports; and every possible information is afforded, to facilitate the extensive commercial arrangements of the citizens of Bristol.

The number of subscribers to these rooms is at present about seven hundred. The subscription is two guineas per annum. Those who hold no shares procure a nomination, for which they pay an interest of twenty-five shillings per annum. Strangers have access to the rooms under certain restrictions, when introduced by a subscriber.

MERCHANTS' HALL, &c.

THE Hall belonging to the Society of Merchant-Venturers was built in 1701, but has been frequently repaired, and the front is of a very recent date. In a niche over the entrance, is a bust of his present

majesty; and on each side are urns, bearing the arms of the society. The saloon was formerly adorned with several portraits of eminent merchants, of which the only one at present remaining is a half-length of the distinguished philanthropist, Colston, painted by Richardson. This is said to be a good likeness, and is the original from which Rysbrach formed a model for the statue upon the monument in All-Saints' Church. The hall consists of two divisions, separated by glass doors, fitted to an arch, but in itself is spacious, and its decorations have been much admired.

The halls of the other chartered companies at present remaining are, the Coopers' Hall, in King-street, and the Merchant-Tailors' Hall, Tailors' Court, Broad-street. The first is a handsome freestone building, in the Corinthian order, built from a design by Halfpenny. Merchant-Tailors' Hall belonged to a company of great antiquity and considerable wealth, out of which they founded and endowed an alms-house, in Merchant-street, in 1701. This hall is now used for public exhibitions, or other similar purposes; it contains some pieces of armour, and the walls are ornamented with a few portraits.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND EXCISE-OFFICE.

THE Custom-House is situated nearly in the centre of the north side of Queen-Square. It is a large brick building, with a piazza in its front, formed of freestone pillars in the Ionic order.

The Excise-Office is in the same square, and the proximity of both these buildings to the docks is very convenient for the dispatch of business.

COUNCIL-HOUSE, &c.

OF the buildings appropriated to the purposes of magistracy, or civil jurisdiction, the most central is the Council-House. This is a plain stone building, which was begun in 1703, and finished in 1704. The council-chamber contains several portraits, among which is one of the Earl of Pembroke, by Vandyke, and one of the illustrious Cabot, the intrepid discoverer of North America. The mayor, as chief magistrate, resides during the year of his mayoralty in Queen-Square, at the mansion-house built for this purpose in 1784; it is a brick building of considerable extent; and the banqueting-room has been much admired.

GUILDHALL.

THE Guildhall is an ancient structure, but the period of its erection has not been recorded. In the front are the arms of Edward I, a statue of Charles I, the ancient city arms, and the arms of Elizabeth. Adjoining the hall is the Chapel of Saint George, founded by Richard Spicer, whom William of Worcester mentions as an eminent merchant and burgess of the town in the reign of Edward III, or Richard II. In the Guildhall are holden the assize or general gaol-delivery of oyer and terminer, the court of nisi prius, the sheriffs' court, the quarter-sessions, and the court of requests for the recovery of debts above 40s. and not exceeding 15l. In St. George's Chapel the mayor and sheriffs are elected annually, on the fifteenth of September; and the court of conscience is holden here, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

THE THEATRE AND ASSEMBLY-ROOM.

THE Bristol Theatre, in King-street, is said to have been pronounced by Garrick to be the most complete in Europe of its dimensions. It was opened on Friday, May 30, 1766, with the comedy

of *The Conscious Lovers*, and the farce of *The Citizen*; on which occasion a prologue and epilogue were written by Garrick. The prologue was spoken by Mr. Powell, and the epilogue by Mr. Arthur.

Mr. Catcott, in some MS. notes, deposited in the Bristol Library, remarks, "it is deserving of observation that a church (St. Nicholas), a bridge, and a theatre, were building in Bristol at the same time; of which, the theatre was finished first, the bridge next, and the church last."

The Assembly-Room is situated in Prince's street. Its front is of freestone, upon a rustic basement, supporting four columns in the Corinthian order. Upon the front is inscribed "*Curas Cithara tollit:*" Music dispels care.

CITY LIBRARY.

At a little distance from the theatre is the Library. This is a very valuable collection of books, to which constant additions are making, in consequence of the appropriation of the subscription to new purchases; by this means annual accessions to the value of four hundred pounds, are said to be made to this library.

The terms of admission are a deposit of eight

guineas, by which the subscriber becomes a proprietor; the property is transferable, and an annual subscription of one guinea and a half paid in advance. Attendance is given in the library from eleven till two, and from six till nine, daily, with the exception of Saturdays, when the time of attendance is from eleven to three only. Strangers may obtain access to the library by application to the committee, who will grant this liberty for a limited time; but they have the power of extending the limitation at pleasure: and we have been assured that in the exercise of this power, the committee has uniformly acted with a liberality deserving the highest praise.

It appears that Bristol had a public library at an early period, which was under the direction of the Kalendaries, and conducted in the genuine spirit of that liberality which alone can render such establishments extensively beneficial. This library was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1466, at which period it is represented to have consisted of eight hundred volumes. From the date of this event till 1613, no establishment of the kind existed in Bristol; when Mr. Robert Redwood gave by will a house in King-street, to be converted into a library for *the public use*. In 1636, some addition was made to this donation by Richard Vicaris, and

the body corporate were appointed trustees of the infant establishment. About this period Tobias Matthews, Archbishop of York, presented this library of his native city with several volumes of books, "*for the use of the aldermen and shopkeepers there,*" which were afterwards increased by various donations; and in 1739, when the present building was erected, amounted to five hundred volumes. This number has since been augmented to two thousand volumes, which however repose on their shelves without being much disturbed, since it seems to be altogether unknown who, except the members of the Bristol Library Society, have the right of access to these books.

A wing to the original building was erected in 1786, at which period the Bristol Library Society was formed. The Rev. A. S. Catcott bequeathed his museum of minerals and fossils, together with a valuable collection of books, to this library; which also contains a few MSS. of comparatively little value; among which is one by that gentleman.

BAPTIST ACADEMY.

IN Stoke's Croft a spacious building has been lately erected by the Bristol Education Society, as an academy for preparing young men for the exercise of the Christian ministry among the Baptists.

The library of the academy is said to be extensive, and to contain almost every production of importance upon subjects in theology. In the museum are several objects of curiosity and interest, particularly a collection of Hindoo idols, or models of such, which have been sent hither at different times by the Baptist Missionaries in India. We have visited this museum, though not frequently; but we apprehend that the stranger would experience no difficulty in obtaining access to such objects as would be generally considered gratifying to a laudable curiosity.

CHAPTER VI.

Public Schools, Charities, &c.

FEW cities in the kingdom are more distinguished, either for the number or the variety of their charities, than Bristol. Their number indeed is honourable to the benevolence of the citizens, and their variety does credit to the civilization of the age, as well as to every amiable disposition to alleviate human suffering. The period, however, has arrived, when it is very generally understood, that the wretchedness of poverty can never be annihilated, till the poor themselves combine to exterminate it. If benevolence would prevent the pains and the sorrows which seem inseparable from indigence, it must follow a new direction, and instead of providing for the poor, it must enable the poor to provide for themselves. Those exertions therefore of the benevolent, which have for their object the training of the poor to order, industry, and economy, are eminently calculated to exterminate the evils of poverty, and finally to annihilate its wretchedness.

If these opinions of the means of ameliorating the condition of the human race be founded in truth, the provision which is made for the education of the people must appear a matter of the very first importance. In Bristol several establishments exist, which, in the gradations of the objects that they embrace, are intended for the promotion of this important purpose. Among them, that which is entitled to a priority of notice, is the City Grammar-School, founded by Robert and Nicholas Thorne. The intention of this foundation was, to provide for the sons of the freemen of Bristol a facility of acquiring the learned languages. We have been informed that this school has produced some eminent scholars. It has two fellowships at St. John's College, Oxford, and enjoys five exhibitions, worth together nearly forty pounds per annum.

Besides this school, Bristol has two other endowed grammar-schools: the College Grammar-School, in Lower College-Green, founded by Henry VIII; and Redcliff Grammar-School, in St. Mary's chapel, at the eastern extremity of Redcliff Church, founded by Queen Elizabeth.

Of the eminent persons which these schools are said to have produced, we now recollect only Sir William Draper, K. B. who received the rudiments

of his education in the College Grammar-School, under Mr. Bryant. The names of the others may probably be found in the rolls of their respective colleges; or it may be that, like many men of profound erudition, their fame has not extended beyond the limits of their university.

In the other free-schools of Bristol, the branches of education attended to are principally reading, writing, and arithmetic, including, we believe, merchants' accounts. Of these the most important is Colston's School, in St. Augustin's Place. This is indeed a princely establishment. In it one hundred boys are boarded, clothed, and educated, during seven years; and some of the most skilful accountants of our city and the kingdom have been formed in this school. Here also the unfortunate Chatterton resided seven years; and if the poems attributed to Rowley are in reality his own productions, here some of them at least were composed.

Next in importance to Colston's is the City-School, in which fifty boys receive a similar education, and enjoy similar advantages with those at Colston's School; they remain here also for seven years. Besides these, Bristol has Colston's charity-school in Temple-street, for forty boys; Stoke's Croft charity-school, for thirty boys; Pile-street charity-school, from which, previous to his re-

ception in Colston's School, Chatterton was expelled as incapable of improvement; and the Dissenters' charity-school in Bakers' Hall.

Nor is the education of females of the inferior orders neglected. Several establishments have been formed for this purpose, of which the most interesting is the Red-maids' School in College-Green, in which forty girls are boarded, clothed, and educated, from eight or ten years of age till they are eighteen. There are also several other schools for females, though upon plans somewhat less extended. But, in the present age, the importance of educating the people has been more generally acknowledged, and the improvements recently effected by the systems of Bell and Lancaster have given such facility to the acquisition of knowledge, as promises its universal dissemination. In Bristol are schools for boys upon both these systems; and recently has been instituted a school for females upon the system of Lancaster. It is the advantage of these schools, that they offer the blessings of education to indefinite numbers. It is the characteristic discrimination of the schools of Lancaster, that they offer them upon terms which can be to none the ground for exclusion.

To these institutions for educating the poor must be added the society for teaching the Adult Poor to

read the Scriptures. Of this society the first annual report was published in March, 1813; and from it we learn that, in imitation of the British and Foreign Bible-Society, the adult schools are open to persons of all religious persuasions, and that the instructions delivered are from the Scriptures, without note or comment. The number of learners admitted to these schools since the commencement of the institution to March, 1817, is four thousand nine hundred and eighty-four. The number now under instruction is nearly fifteen hundred. Several of the learners are above sixty years old; some seventy; and one commenced at eighty-five! Spectacles have been bought for some who were desirous to search the Scriptures for themselves.—The behaviour of the learners is said to be truly exemplary, and their improvement such as exceeds the most sanguine expectations.

Among the public charities of Bristol, the Infirmary is pre-eminent: it is supported by annual subscriptions, and its regulations are dictated by the genuine spirit of pure philanthropy. It is indeed CHARITY UNIVERSAL.

The Bristol Dispensary is also supported by contributions and annual subscriptions. Its intention is to provide medical attendance for poor women in child-birth, and for the poor at their own dwellings.

A Dispensary upon similar principles, conducted by Mr. De Jersey, Dowry-square, has been established for Clifton and the Wells; and we are informed that very important advantages have been derived from the establishment, by the indigent of those extensive districts.

In noticing the different medical institutions, we have to observe that, since our former edition, Dr. Kentish has fitted up a complete set of Baths on College Green, for the use of the public; whilst the faculty at large have an opportunity of ordering for their patients every species of bath; as the mineral waters of the most celebrated springs in Europe are imitated and administered as baths. Hot, warm, and vapour baths are always ready; also hot, cold, or vapour douches. The house is fitted up on the plan of the proposed Madeira-house at Clifton, which this establishment, though on a small scale, was meant to imitate. Cheltenham water is provided, which during a course of bathing is frequently very advantageous in curing many complaints.

To these is to be added the Medical Preventive Institution, which, as its name imports, is intended to prevent disease; and, when possible, to defeat by anticipating its attacks. No proposed objects can be more important, and we presume

that their practicability have now been ascertained by experience. There are also institutions for removing Diseases of the Eyes, which have been productive of the most important benefits. Bristol has also an Asylum for the Blind, in which those who seemed by the privation of sight to be doomed to perpetual inaction, are taught to procure themselves a comfortable maintenance by their industry. This asylum is situated in Lower Maudlin-street, where baskets and other manufactures of the blind are always to be purchased. The Asylum for Orphan Girls is situated at Hook's Mills, at the distance of about a mile from Stoke's Croft turnpike. This admirable institution is eminently calculated to prevent the evils which the Female Penitentiary in Upper Maudlin-lane is established to correct. We have chosen thus to combine them, because we are firmly persuaded that an early education, producing habits of industry and reflection, will be the best antidote of the evils to which indigent and uneducated females are so much exposed.

Besides these charities, several societies for alleviation of the distresses of indigence are established in Bristol. Of these, the principal we believe are the Anchor, the Dolphin, and the Grateful, which meet annually on Colston's birth-day, and in each of them very considerable sums are collected for

benevolent purposes; the Humane Society, of which the interesting object is the restoration to life of persons apparently dead by drowning; the Stranger's Friend Society, for relieving the wants of the sick or distressed stranger, and for affording temporary assistance to the poor at their own habitations; the Society for the Discharge of Debtors confined in Newgate for small sums; and lastly, the Poor Man's Friend Society. The principles upon which this last society is established, it is impossible to commend too highly. It is intended to enable the poor to provide for themselves; it furnishes them motives to be economical, since it receives their savings, however small, and allows them to accumulate at interest. To these we add the Female Misericordia, for the temporary relief of sick and lying-in women; and a Society for the Reward and Encouragement of Female Servants. This is certainly an important object, and one which merits a much greater degree of attention than it has hitherto received.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants on the 2d of October, 1816, for the purpose of forming a charitable institution to perpetuate the memory of the late RICHARD REYNOLDS, the Right Worshipful John Haythorne, Esq. Mayor, in the chair; the following resolutions were unanimously

agreed to:" That in consequence of the severe loss society has sustained by the death of the venerable Richard Reynolds, and in order to perpetuate as far as may be the great and important benefits he has conferred on the city of Bristol and its vicinity, and to excite others to imitate the example of the departed philanthropist, an association be formed under the designation of '*Reynolds's Commemoration Society.*' That the object of this society be to grant relief to all persons in necessitous circumstances, and also occasional assistance to other benevolent institutions in or near this city, to enable them to continue or increase their usefulness, and that especial regard be had to the Samaritan Society, of which Richard Reynolds was the founder. That the cases to be assisted and relieved be entirely in the discretion of the committee; but it is recommended to them not to grant any relief or assistance without a careful investigation of the circumstances of each case; and that, in imitation of the example of the individual whom this society is designed to commemorate, it be considered as a sacred duty of the committee, to the latest period of its existence, to be wholly uninfluenced, in the distribution of its funds, by any considerations of sect or party."

Thus have we enumerated the principal charities of our city. We are aware that we might swell the list with several other societies ; but of these we must content ourselves with simply naming the Auxiliary Bible-Society, the Bible-Association, and the Society for Propagating Christianity in the East. These objects are doubtless important, but similar establishments and societies have been instituted in so many parts of the kingdom, that their existence has ceased to be a local distinction.

CHAPTER VII.

Miscellaneous Information.

BRISTOL is partly in Gloucestershire and partly in Somerset, but is possessed of a jurisdiction independently of both, and enjoys the privileges of a separate county. Its civil government is vested in the body corporate, which consists of the mayor, twelve aldermen, including the recorder, two sheriffs, the town-clerk, and the members of the common-council. The mayor and aldermen are justices of the peace. For the trial of capital offences the recorder presides as judge, at the annual assize; but, for the trial of crimes of minor punishment, the town-clerk presides at the quarter-sessions. Suits of *nisi prius* are heard and determined annually by one of the judges who travel the western circuit.

Connected in some respects with the corporation is the office of high steward, which is first mentioned in the annals of Bristol in 1540, when the Duke of Somerset possessed the dignity. Lord Grenville, chancellor of the university of Oxford,

&c. &c. was elected high steward of Bristol in 1810.

Bristol also gives title to an earl, which at present is enjoyed by the noble family of Hervey. It was created an earldom, in 1622, by James I, and conferred upon the ancient family of Digby. Lord John Digby was the first earl of Bristol.

Bristol sends two members to Parliament. The right of choosing the representatives is exercised by the freemen, and the freeholders of forty shillings a year and upwards. Freemen, or burgesses, become so either by birth, by the serving of an apprenticeship to a freeman, provided the indentures are registered at the council-house, or by marrying the daughter or the widow of a burgess. The number of voters is supposed to be about seven thousand; and the present members are Richard Hart Davis and Edward Protheroe, Esqrs.

The population of Bristol, according to the calculation taken by authority in 1811, was 71,279, including the parishes of Clifton and Bedminster. In 1801 the population was estimated at 63,645; consequently the increase of inhabitants between these periods has been very considerable. The number of houses has not, we believe, been correctly ascertained; but it is supposed to be between

fifteen and sixteen thousand; and accessions are constantly making to that number.

The local commerce of Bristol is very great, and is derived from the advantages which it enjoys for an extensive inland communication. The Avon, the Severn, the Wye, the Uske, the Parret, and the Tone, together with their tributary streams, and the various canals connected with them, afford a ready conveyance for the several manufactures and imports of Bristol, and bring to it the various productions of the surrounding counties. By these means this city enjoys an extensive traffic with a great part of the kingdom; and thus it obtains from the adjacent counties, in exchange for its imports and its manufactures, the several articles of exportation which are necessary for foreign commerce.

It deserves observation that the first brass made in England was produced at Baptist-Mills, in the neighbourhood of Bristol; and that the workmen who were employed for this purpose were brought hither from Holland. The manufacture was first established in the beginning of the last century, about the year 1705. This establishment was succeeded by others for the same or similar purposes, and Messrs. Coster and Wayne, in conjunction with Sir Abraham Elton, and afterwards Messrs.

Champion and Emerson, carried these manufactures to the highest degree of perfection.

Among the present manufactures of Bristol, that of glass, in the several varieties of crown, flint, and bottles, is entitled to the first notice. The principal houses for flint-glass are at Temple-gate; and for bottles, in St. Philip's parish and the Hotwell Road. To all these the stranger may obtain access on stated days: for those at Temple-gate, the days fixed for the admission of strangers are Tuesdays and Thursdays. Of the articles manufactured in glass, great quantities are exported to Ireland, the West-Indies, and British America, particularly of bottles, as nearly half of the number made are sent out filled with porter, beer, cider, perry, and hotwell-water.

The refined sugars of Bristol are generally considered of superior quality, and great quantities are exported to Ireland; besides which, the whole of South Wales, and almost all the counties of the West of England, are supplied with refined sugars from Bristol.

The shot made in Bristol has obtained some degree of celebrity, and was manufactured under a patent; as are also copper nails, for the sheathing of vessels: these nails have been found of great utility.

The tobacco-trade in Bristol is considerable, and the manufacture of snuff extensive. Of the other manufactures, the principal are soap, hats, leather both tanned and dressed in oil, shoes, and saddlery; all of which furnish articles for exportation, as well as an extended domestic traffic.

Nor must the pottery of Messrs. Carter & Co. be omitted in the sketch of the manufactures of Bristol; for of the articles made here, it is little praise to say that they combine elegance with taste; and consequently that a visit to the Pottery is now generally among the objects which are pointed out to the notice of the stranger of curiosity.

Of the foreign commerce of Bristol, the most important branch is that to the West-Indies. Some of the ships employed in this branch of trade are from 500 to 600 tons burthen; and the exports are materials for building, including great quantities of lime, the various articles of clothing necessary for the inhabitants of the West-India islands, large quantities of bottled liquors, and such implements as are used in the making of sugar, and in the other business of the plantations. The imports are sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, and other productions of the West-Indies.

The recent state of European politics had, in a great measure, destroyed the commerce of Britain with the nations of the Continent; that to Spain and Portugal had been preserved from the tyranny of France by British valour acting in concert with the patriotism of the nations of the Peninsula. Of this commerce, Bristol enjoys a considerable proportion, and about four thousand bags of Spanish wool are annually imported into Bristol.*

Next in importance perhaps is the trade between Bristol and Ireland, or to Newfoundland, and to British America. In all of these, capital to a great amount is employed; and if sufficient enterprize be not excited, yet industry and activity procure for the citizens a commercial respectability, which gives Bristol a high rank among the cities of the empire.

Nor must we omit the recent improvements effected in the harbour, because they do honour to the public spirit of the age. These have converted the rivers Avon and Frome into immense floating-docks, by means of dams, and by the new channel which has been formed for the Avon. The advantages derived from these improvements are of the first importance, since vessels are no longer liable to receive any injury from lying on the mud

after the departure of the tide ; and a greater degree of celerity has been given to the commerce of the city, because now ships of the greatest burthen may sail from the quays at the lowest neap-tides. These improvements are honourable to the skill and perseverance of those who projected them, as well as those who carried them into execution, and combine to render the harbour of Bristol as secure, commodious, and convenient, as any in Europe.

It must also be observed, that the new road on the side of the canal forms a direct communication between Bath and Clifton, without passing through Bristol. On this road the traveller will obtain a view of the new navigation, the two iron bridges, and Bathurst and Cumberland basins. This road also commands such picturesque views of St. Vincent's rocks, of Clifton, and the surrounding scenery, as will not fail to give additional interest to the ride.

The expense of these extensive and important improvements has been defrayed by a subscription of some of the principal merchants, and amounted to nearly £600,000.

To evince still more clearly the opulence and public spirit of the inhabitants of Bristol, no less a sum than £10,000 was at the same time raised,

by voluntary subscription, to build an additional wing to the Infirmary, and an annual subscription of four hundred and eighty-four pounds was procured for its support. Subsequently an annual subscription of upwards of two thousand pounds has been raised, in aid of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Let us finish this chapter of miscellaneous information by a review of some of the associations which combine with the early history of Bristol. It is extracted from a publication, which will probably not be seen by strangers for whom this work is principally designed.

Perhaps few cities in the kingdom furnish means for sources of pleasing associations, in a greater degree than Bristol. For myself, I shall freely confess, even at the hazard of incurring a charge of extreme partiality to my native city, that almost every part of it is associated in my mind with the remembrance of some character or some event upon which I can dwell with pleasure, or contemplate with admiration. If its Castle present itself to my mind, my imagination immediately recalls the image of Ælla, the 'hero of yore;' and without perplexing myself with the controversy between the Rowleians and Chattertonians, I contemplate him as the hero of one of the most

his 'spryte,' might be perceivable among the group. From these we might transport ourselves, in fancy, to the House of the Carmelites, converse with the intrepid Milverton or the poetic Stowe, and form some acquaintance with the 'sprytes,' of Lydgate and Clarkyn of 'mickle lore.' If disposed to continue these flights of fancy, we might visit the ancient grammar-school, near 'New-yate,' and endeavour to learn some particulars of the history of Lane, its master, and of Leland, of whom our fellow-citizen Worcester has recorded, that he had obtained the reputation of being the flower of the grammarians and poets of the age in which he flourished.

For myself I acknowledge that I have derived particular pleasure from knowing in what respect the home of my fathers is connected with the history of my country, and with what eminent persons I may consider myself connected, as natives of the same city. This species of knowledge is therefore a source of pleasure, because it communicates interest to scenes long since familiar, by combining with them associations of the characters and actions of the illustrious dead. I shall only add, that this kind of knowledge is an excellent preservative from those extremes of vacuity and perturbation of mind, which are the usual attendants upon a constant residence in a great city.

CHAPTER VIII.

*Biographical Sketches of Eminent Persons,
Natives of Bristol.*

TO the subject of this chapter the author has long intended to appropriate a distinct publication : and some of the leisure of the last few years of his life has been applied to the collecting of materials for his projected work, which will probably be entitled “Memoirs of Eminent Persons connected with the History of Bristol.” In this little volume, therefore, only brief sketches of a few of the more distinguished characters can be given : these are essential to its utility, and its limits will not admit of more extended notices.

Among the eminent men whose skill and enterprise gave splendour to the fifteenth century, few deserve a more distinguished place than SEBASTIAN CABOT. This intrepid navigator was born in Bristol, about the year 1477. His father, John Cabot, was a Venetian pilot ; who, being profoundly skilled in those branches of mathematical science

which are essential to the mariner who would become illustrious in his profession, inspired his son, Sebastian, with a taste for similar studies, and always made him the companion of his voyages, that he might correct the theories of science by the decisions of experience. Before he was seventeen, Sebastian had been several voyages. In the year 1494, John Cabot, accompanied by his son, discovered Newfoundland, and, returning to Bristol, laid the foundation of a commerce which has proved highly advantageous to our city, and which gave a new direction to the industry and activity of its inhabitants.

Upon the death of his father, which seems to have happened soon after the completion of this voyage, Sebastian, in 1497, revisited his former discovery of Newfoundland, and sailed as high as the 67th degree of north latitude; then, shaping his course southerly, he explored the whole coast of North America, as far down as the 38th degree of latitude. This part of the continent, he expressly says, was afterwards named Florida. Consequently Cabot was the first who discovered the continent of America; as Columbus did not visit it until the following year.

The reputation of Cabot was by these means deservedly extended; but in the rapid sketch which

we propose to give of his actions and of his character, we can only add, that in 1552 he was particularly zealous in promoting a voyage to the North, which produced the trade to Archangel, and laid the foundation of the intercourse which has since subsisted between this country and Russia. Edward VI took great pleasure in the conversation of Cabot, and allowed him a pension of £166 13s. 4d. per annum. He was also made governor for life of the Russia Company, by royal charter; and he appears to have reached the eighty-ninth year of his age, honoured by his contemporaries, and in the prospect of a reputation which will be as extended and as durable as transcendent abilities and superior success in their employment can confer.

It is said that Cabot was the first who observed the variation of the needle in the mariner's compass. He published a map of his discoveries, which was engraved by Clement Adams, and hung up in the privy gallery at Whitehall. On this map was inscribed a Latin account of the discovery of Newfoundland. Cabot also published a work, entitled "*Navigazione nelle Parte Settentrionale*;" which was printed at Venice in 1583. His abilities, his integrity, and the success of his enterprises, reflect the highest honour upon the city which gave him birth, because they contributed to

lay the foundation of the naval power and the glory of his country.

To the name of CANYNGS has been attached a peculiar splendour. The piety which in early life induced him to complete Redcliffe-church, which his grandfather had commenced, and which afterwards prompted him to retire from the world and to dedicate himself to the service of religion, has been deservedly celebrated. His extensive mercantile transactions, the number and the size of the ships which he possessed, his immense wealth, and his unbounded liberality, would furnish ample theme for panegyric, and will transmit his name to posterity, as by far the most eminent man of the age in which he lived. But in addition to this, Canyngs has been represented as the patron of the arts, the lover of the muses, and the friend and protector of genius. He died in 1474, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, and was buried in the church of St. Mary Redcliffe, in which an interesting monument is dedicated to his memory.

WILLIAM of WORCESTER was born on St. James's Back, Bristol, probably about the year 1415. His maternal name was Botoner, and he frequently styles himself by both these appellations, but most frequently uses that of Worcester. He studied at Oxford, having had the good fortune to obtain the

patronage of Sir John Fastolf, a general of great ability and success, who obtained a high military reputation in the reigns of Henry IV, V, and VI. Worcester evinced his gratitude to his patron, by drawing up a biographical memoir of his life and exploits. He also was the first who translated Cicero into English, whose piece, *DE SENECAUTE*, he presented to Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester; but it appears that this literary production procured for its author neither patronage nor preferment.

It is, however, on his work as a topographer that the fame of Worcester principally rests. His book is published under the title of "*Itineraria Symonis Simeonis et Willelmi de Worcestre*;" which was edited by James Nasmyth, A.M. F.A.S. The Itinerary of Worcester is a mere note-book, and was probably designed only as materials for a better work. In it he has recorded whatever appeared to him worthy of observation in the places he visited, without preserving any method or arrangement. Bristol was his native city, and he has given the most interesting information respecting it; mixed with much which is of little or no value. He has given the dimensions of every public building, and usually of all the streets in the city, occasionally interspersed with a few biographical or historical

notices. It is more than possible, however, that Worcester had conceived the plan which Leland afterwards executed, certainly favoured by superior advantages, and perhaps even assisted by superior abilities. But it is also certain that Worcester's Itinerary contains information which can be found in no other author. He died about the year 1484. His name, however, shall not perish; for it will always deserve most honourable mention from every lover of topography.

Few men have rendered more important services to classical learning than WILLIAM GROCYNE. This eminent scholar was born in Bristol, in the year 1440. He acquired the rudiments of education at Winchester school, where he distinguished himself by the excellency of his poetical effusions. For the prosecution of his studies he travelled into Italy, and became the pupil of the most illustrious masters of the age, among whom were the learned Demetrius Chalcondyles and the elegant Politian. Upon his return to England, he became teacher of Greek at Oxford, and was the first public professor of the language in that university. When Erasmus was in England, a similarity of tastes and pursuits probably induced him to cultivate a particular friendship with Grocyne; but it is certain that he mentions him in his epistles in terms of the highest

respect; that he owns great obligation to him, representing him as one of the best divines and scholars of the English nation.* Grocyne died in 1520, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

WILLIAM CHILD, doctor of music, and a composer of distinguished reputation, was born in Bristol, about the year 1607. Dr. Child was the pupil of Elway Bevin, who was then organist of Bristol cathedral, a man of superior genius, whose productions in music are said to have rendered essential service to the science of harmony. Dr. Child afterwards studied at Christ-Church College, Oxford, where he took his degree as bachelor of music in 1631. In 1636 he was appointed one of the organists of St. George's Chapel at Windsor; and soon afterwards to the same situation in the Royal Chapel, Whitehall. After the restoration, he was made chanter of the King's chapel, and one of the chamber-musicians to Charles II. He received his degree from Oxford in 1663, at an act celebrated in St. Mary's church. From his appointments Dr. Child seems to have derived a liberal competency; and from some charitable bequests which he made in his will, he appears to have died in the possession of some degree of wealth. He reached the advanced age of ninety, and at his death was buried in St.

* Jortin's Life of Erasmus.

George's Chapel, Windsor. The following inscription was engraved upon his tomb:

Go, happy soul! and in thy seat above,
Sing endless hymns of thy great maker's love.
How fit in heavenly songs to bear a part,
Before well practised in the sacred art.
Whilst hearing us, sometimes the choir divine
Willsure descend, and in our concert join.
So much the music thou to us hast given
Has made our earth to represent their heaven.

TOBIAS MATTHEWS, archbishop of York, was a native of Bristol, and unquestionably entitled to a place among the eminent men whom it has produced, for his love to literature, and his desire to excite a literary taste in his fellow-citizens, by his attempt to establish a public library "for the use of the aldermen and shopkeepers" of the city. Matthews was educated at Christ-Church, Oxford, and was raised through various preferments in the church, to the opulent bishopric of Durham, from which he was translated to the archbishopric of York in 1606. He obtained a high reputation as a preacher, and the industry which he evinced in the exercise of his talents reflects honour upon episcopacy. From a register which he kept, it appears that while dean of Durham he preached seven hundred and twenty-one sermons; while bishop of that diocese, five hundred and fifty; and

after he was an archbishop, seven hundred and twenty-one; giving a total of one thousand nine hundred and ninety-two! He committed nothing to the press excepting a Latin sermon against Campian, the celebrated convert from protestantism to popery; who, having taken the habit of a Jesuit at Rome, in 1573, was sent on a dangerous mission of a visit to England in 1580, by Gregory XIII. Upon his arrival, Campian was distinguished by the intemperance of his zeal in propagating his opinions, and soon afterward was brought to trial on a charge of high treason, found guilty, and executed in 1581. Archbishop Matthews died in 1628, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was buried in his cathedral at York, where a splendid monument with a Latin inscription has been erected to commemorate his virtues.

To the memory of our distinguished philanthropist, EDWARD COLSTON, is due every mark of respect which affectionate veneration can suggest for the most eminent benefactors of the human species. Colston was born in Bristol, on the 13th November, 1636. After the completion of his education he visited Spain, where he appears to have established important mercantile connexions, because his extensive commerce with that country was a primary source of the immense wealth, of which he dedi-

ated so large a portion to the alleviation of the sufferings of the indigent. He lived a bachelor; and when urged to marry, used to say "that every helpless widow was his wife, and distressed orphans were his children." Colston spent upwards of seventy thousand pounds in public acts of benevolence, and is supposed to have expended nearly an equal sum in acts of private beneficence; because he is known to have sent, at one time, three thousand pounds by a private hand, to relieve and discharge the debtors in Ludgate. Colston closed a career truly honourable, because it was distinguished by the practice of all the virtues which ennoble human nature, on the 11th of October, 1721, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Notwithstanding the munificence of his character, he left a fortune of one hundred thousand pounds, to be distributed among his relations and dependents. Reader, if thou art wealthy, go and emulate his glorious example; and even if necessitous, let veneration for the memory of the philanthropist inspire thee with affectionate solicitude for the happiness of thy species, and teach thee to "feel for all that lives."

Sir WILLIAM DRAPEL, Knight of the Bath, was the son of an officer of the customs in Bristol, and received the rudiments of a classical education at the

cathedral grammar-school, which was then under the superintendence of the Rev. — Bryant. He was next removed to Eton, and afterwards studied at King's College, Cambridge. He chose the army for his profession; and in 1761, acted at Belleisle as a brigadier. In the following year he was sent to India, and the military reputation which he acquired in those scenes of daring enterprize, entitles him to rank with the most famous of Indian warriors, Clive and Lawrence. In 1763, he commanded the troops who conquered Manilla, which was saved from plunder by the promise of a ransom that was never paid. Sir William first appeared as an able writer, in his clear refutation of the objections of the Spanish court to fulfil its engagements in regard to that ransom. It is well known that he afterwards engaged in a controversy with the mysterious but formidable Junius, in defence of the Marquis of Granby. To this defence Sir William seems to have been prompted by private friendship rather than political feelings. As he was foiled, he was no doubt mortified; but he must be allowed to have displayed considerable talents, and his motive is highly honourable to the amiableness of his character.

The services of Sir William Draper in India were rewarded with the order of knighthood, and with

the command of the 16th regiment of foot, which he resigned to Colonel Gisborne, for his half-pay of £200 Irish. This transaction furnished Junius with many a sarcasm. In 1779 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Minorca. That the military skill which he displayed in India highly qualified him for this appointment is unquestionable; but it is equally certain that the appointment terminated unhappily for his country. Sir William died at Bath, on the 8th of January, 1787, and was buried in the Abbey-Church; in the south aisle of which an elegant tablet, with a Latin inscription, is dedicated to his memory.

THOMAS CHATTERTON, the posthumous son of a sexton of Redcliffe church, was born on the 20th of November, 1752. His childhood exhibited none of that precocity of genius which afterwards gave this extraordinary boy such a decided pre-eminence among his contemporaries. At five years of age he was dismissed from Pyle-street charity-school, as a dull boy, incapable of improvement. In 1760 he was admitted into Colston's charity-school, and, after having remained there seven years, was apprenticed to Mr. John Lambert, an attorney of Bristol, to learn the art of a scrivener. To this drudgery, so incompatible with every exercise of the fancy, and of an influence so deadly to the

enthusiasm of genius, poor Chatterton submitted for nearly three years. He then procured his emancipation, and immediately hastened to London, as to the mart where talents of every description were certain of procuring patronage and fame. Expectations which were suggested only by the ardour of enthusiasm, could only lead to disappointment; but the disappointment plunged Chatterton into despair, and during the paroxysm he swallowed a dose of arsenic, on the 24th of August, 1770.

In the character of Rowley, Chatterton claims a place in the first order of genius; perhaps, yielding precedence only to the incomparable Shakespeare. In his own person, and estimated by productions avowedly and indisputably his own, a degree of inferiority must be acknowledged; but he still ranks among the most extraordinary characters of his age; and when his extensive acquisitions are contrasted with the depressing difficulties with which he had to contend, he must unquestionably be classed with the most illustrious human beings which ever appeared "in the tide of times."

In estimating the acquisitions of Chatterton, it must never be forgotten that he died a boy—that he terminated his career before others usually emerge from the insignificance of puerile years—

that he was neither nursed in the lap of ease, nor passed his youth amid academic bowers, "distilling sweetness from the Greek and Roman springs"—but that poor Chatterton was the orphan child of poverty, and that his mental powers were committed to the formation of the sparing hand of charity. : Unhappy child of indigent obscurity ! of thee it is literary true, that—

Thy cradle was the couch of care—
 That sorrow rocked thee in it :
 Fate seemed her saddest robes to wear
 On the first day that saw thee there,
 And darkly shadowed with despair
 Thy careless minute :

In these unpropitious circumstances, Chatterton demonstrated that it is the prerogative of genius to scatter illumination even amid the glooms of despair; for, spurning the chains of ignorance with which poverty had en fettered him, he sprang to contemplate the splendours of science with the vigour of an eagle.

Among the acquisitions of Chatterton, his knowledge of languages will, probably, be entitled to the first consideration. Of Latin he knew something, of French more; but what is, perhaps, more difficult than either, in an acquaintance with that particular dialect of the English language of which the

Poems of Rowley are either an original specimen or a skilful imitation, it must be acknowledged that Chatterton had obtained considerable eminence. To these studies he added information in English antiquities, which was certainly very extensive, and, in a youth, justly merited the appellation of profound. Music and drawing were among his favourite relaxations. But in the last of these he is said to have made a progress, which would have reflected no dishonour upon the pupil, who bestows upon this elegant accomplishment all the assiduity, which attachment prompts or leisure allows. Nor were these objects sufficient to exhaust the ardour of a mind like Chatterton's. The abstract speculations of metaphysics, the absurd reveries of school-divinity, and the solid investigations of mathematical science, were all made tributary to his thirst of knowledge. To these are still to be added a smattering of physic, a little information in astronomy, and an extensive acquaintance with heraldry. To finish the mental portrait, however, let it be remembered that these were the acquisitions of a charity-boy, who died before he was eighteen; and from the contemplation of the picture, we may form a conception of the intellectual superiority of the unfortunate Chatterton. It adds to the value of the picture, that these

powers are indisputably his; and consequently that, whatever may be our decision respecting the Rowleian controversy, we cannot better display our admiration of talents than by a veneration for his memory.

But in no respect has poor Chatterton been more unfortunate than in the obloquy which has been thrown on his moral conduct. With the exception of the last act of his life, which no circumstances can justify and no sophistry palliate, his character combined much to excite respect and pity, but nothing to call forth indignation. From his birth to the period of his leaving Bristol, even Calumny herself has not been able to convict him of any immorality; and the only crime with which it could charge him was melancholy, or that consciousness of superiority which, however misnamed by Envy or reproached by Hypocrisy, seems inseparable from genius. Of the speculative errors of an uneducated youth, tinged as they were by the dark shade of his own despondency, but probably originating in the same morbid melancholy which made Johnson superstitious, let those be rigid censors who consider doubt a high misdemeanor, and a departure from popular creeds the worst of crimes. To the soul of sensibility, the very errors of departed genius are sacred; but the wretched

moles who rake among its ashes, and take a barbarous pleasure in exposing its imperfections to the vulgar gaze, justly merit the contempt of which they are the subjects, and are amply punished by the grovelling dullness which condemns them to perpetual obscurity.

Accept, then, much-injured shade ! accept the humble offering which I present thee from the contemplation of thy splendid talents and transcendent abilities ! Why have the admirers of genius delayed to soothe thy perturbed ghost by a tablet sacred to the recollection of thy excellencies ?—How dear would be the consecrated spot to every mind susceptible of the pleasures of poesy !—To thy reputation it is acknowledged that the ‘ storied urn or animated bust ’ is unnecessary, because that will endure as long as veneration of genius shall constitute an amiable quality inseparable from superior minds ; but a tablet inscribed with thy name might be made the means of transmitting a lesson to posterity, and save some future Chatterton from despair.

ANN YEARSLEY, the distinguished milk-woman of Bristol, whose wild but interesting poetic effusions conferred no ordinary degree of celebrity upon her name, was born about the year 1756. She commenced the career of life in circumstances as

humble as those in which she herself moved, when she first attracted public notice; for her mother was a milk-woman of the same city. The only education she received was from her mother, except that her brother had taught her to write. But this education was so extremely contracted, that at the age of twenty-eight, when her Poems were published by subscription, she was completely ignorant of every rule of grammar, and had never seen a dictionary.

Her reading had been nearly as limited as her education had been contracted. Of Dryden, Spenser, Thomson, and Prior, she knew nothing, not even their names. Of Pope she had read only the *Eloisa*. With the *Night-Thoughts* and *Paradise Lost* she was well acquainted, but was astonished to be informed that Milton and Young had written any thing else. She had read a few of Shakespeare's plays, and spoke of a translation of the *Georgics* which she had seen, with the warmest poetic rapture.

In the sacred poetry of the Hebrews, however, she was well versed, and by its study she had improved her imagination, cultivated her taste, and acquired a dignity and elevation of language, which give a peculiar charm to the wild and simple productions of her genius.

Such was Mrs. Yearsley, when she first attracted the public attention. She appears afterwards to have attempted to remedy the defects of her early education, and to have improved her mind by more extended reading. She kept a circulating-library for some years under the piazza at the Bristol Hotwells, and frequently appeared before the world as an author. Her subsequent productions are perhaps more polished and correct than the poems which she first published, but they seem to contain less of the splendour and vigour of original genius. She left the Hotwells some time before her death; but of her subsequent history the author only knows, that she breathed her last sigh in peace, in the bosom of her family, at Melksham, in Wiltshire, on the 8th of May, 1806.

Contemporary with Chatterton and Mrs. Yearsley was that lovely but unfortunate daughter of Genius, Mrs. MARY ROBINSON, who was born in the minster-house, near Bristol cathedral, on the 27th of November, 1758. The events of her life are still objects of notoriety, and are delineated in her *Memoirs*.* All the circumstances in which she was placed, from the commencement of her career, were extremely unpropitious to her

* *Memoirs of the late Mrs. Mary Robinson, written by herself; with some Posthumous Pieces; in four volumes.*

virtue and her peace. Let her errors, therefore, be mentioned with pity, but let them teach circumspection to the daughters of Beauty. The sombre melancholy which brooded over her life from the twenty-fourth year of her age, which aggravated the pain of disease, and flung its dark shadows to obscure her setting sun, impressively teaches, that by deviating from our duty we madly renounce our happiness. Mrs. Robinson died on the 26th of December, 1800, and was buried in Old Windsor church-yard. The sweetness and elegance of her poetical productions procured her the appellation of the British Sappho, and still render her effusions favourite relaxations with the lovers of poesy.

To these sketches of eminent persons of the ages that are gone, painful necessity compels us to add two names from among our contemporaries ; those of Roberts and Worgan. WILLIAM ISAAC ROBERTS was born on the 8th of May, 1796. His early education was in no respect favourable to the expansion of his intellectual powers. He soon became sensible of the deficiency, and applied all the energy of his superior mind to remedy the defect. His days were devoted to business, and the hours which should have been given to relaxation, or to rest, were rigidly applied to study. It must be recorded as the prominent feature in the character of Roberts,

that he sought reputation neither in the indulgence of eccentricity nor in the dereliction of the duties of his station ; but that he sacrificed the sprightly hours of youth to employments uncongenial with his tastes and incompatible with his happiness, because he deemed the sacrifice the dictate of duty, and essential to the happiness of a mother. Peace to his gentle spirit ! and the fame for which he panted shall duteously attend upon his memory, for his virtues and his genius have consecrated his name to an unfading reputation.*

JOHN DAWES WORGAN was born in Bristol, on the 8th of November, 1791. He gave early indications of superior talents, and the circumstances in which he was placed were in general propitious to their cultivation. The assiduity, however, with which he devoted himself to intellectual improvement, deserves the highest praise ; and had his life been extended to a longer period, it is highly probable that Worgan would have obtained an eminent distinction among his contemporaries. But this was not permitted him ; for he fell a victim to consumption, in the nineteenth year of his age. A volume of Select Poems, with some particulars of

* Poems and Letters, by W. I. Roberts, and The Ponderer, No. 20, p. 109.

his life, has been published by Mr. Hayley, who has honoured the memory of this interesting youth with an Elegy on his death.* Persevering industry, opening genius, and ardent piety, have consecrated the name of Worgan to reputation, and will continue to endear his memory, as long as veneration for these excellencies shall be inseparable from amiable and superior minds.

Thus terminate our sketches of the eminent characters which are associated with our city, and upon whose memories posthumous fame has conferred a portion of its splendour.† With great respect for

* "Select Poems, &c. by the late John Dawes Worgan; to which are added, some particulars of his Life and Character, by an early friend and associate. With a Preface, by William Hayley, Esq."

† To these biographical sketches of eminent characters, many of our readers will probably be of opinion that we ought to have added a notice of the late Thomas Eagles, F. S. A. We have declined the task, because we have been informed that a more adequate tribute will be paid to his memory, by the memoirs which it is expected will be prefixed to his translations from Athenæus. Mr. Eagles was unquestionably a man of superior talents and taste. He was the author of most of the Periodical Essays, published some years since in Felix Farley's Bristol Journal, under the title of *THE CRIER*. He had critically watched the Rowleian Controversy, and first published the quarto pamphlet of Sir Charles Bawdin. He eagerly contended for the authenticity of the Poems, and often expressed an intention of publishing

the maxim which directs us not to sacrifice to heroes till after sun-set, it is only an act of justice to our contemporaries to observe, that in the present age Bristol has produced talents which will bear a comparison with the most splendid period of the ages that are gone. The productions of SOUTHEY, of COTTLE, and of HANNAH MORE, have given it a celebrity in the world of letters; the public libraries, the book-societies, and the numerous and valuable private collections, which at present exist among us, are sufficient indications that a taste for literature is by no means incompatible with that attention to commerce by which Bristol is supposed to be principally distinguished. That this taste for literature has increased, and is still increasing, we have not the shadow of a doubt; and as a liberal education, in the most extended sense of the term, is now more highly appreciated than at any former period, and certainly more widely diffused, we may anticipate from these circumstances the most important results, not only to the literary character of our city, but we even dare to hope that they will be productive of advantages to the literature and the science of our

his opinions and arguments on the subject. This design, however, was never carried into effect: probably it was defeated by his death, which took place in 1813.

country. This is the progress of amelioration : it will rise

“ From individuals* to the whole,”

during its ceaseless and unlimited approximation towards perfection.

* Of these individuals two, whose names shed a distinguishing lustre on our city, now ‘rest from their labours,’ Richard Reynolds and John Prior Estlin. On this page, it is true that accident rather than design associates their names; and yet in ardent wishes to disseminate happiness, in an unwearied employment of their respective talents, they were illustrious compeers. In a future edition of our work, we will adorn our pages with a more extended notice of their exertions: at present we must be satisfied with this brief but grateful tribute to their memories.





LIFTON.

CHAPTER IX.

Description of Clifton.

TO give an adequate description of this elegant village, and fashionable resort of the children of affliction or votaries of pleasure, its romantic situation, extraordinary waters, delightful walks and rides on the contiguous down, accommodations, amusements, and fashions, would require a volume.* Our object in this visit was to trace the rare productions of its rocks in botany and mineralogy; but more especially as this was an important Roman station, intimately connected with a chain of military posts, extending through the country we were going to traverse.

“No sooner had the Romans subdued any British towns of consequence, than they surrounded them with fortified camps,† for their protection and their own security; some temporary, others permanent

* This introductory account of Clifton is extracted from the Rev. J. Evans's Tour to South Wales.

† Civitates præsidii et castellis circumdatæ.—TACITUS.

and stationary; especially on the banks of navigable rivers and other commanding situations—thus forming a line of fortified posts, for defensive or offensive co-operations. About the year of Christ 50, their victories, which commenced in Kent, were extended, under the Proprætor Ostorius, to the banks of the Severn; and, as a collateral defence, that prudent general secured the navigation of Bristol river. Julius Frontinus having crossed the former river, and completed the reduction of the Silures, the line was extended still westward, to *Caerwent* and *Callena*, to *Maridunum* and *Menapia*.

“On the high and opposite points of Leigh and Clifton Downs, in rocks that overhang the Avon, are the vestiges of three camps. They are of a semicircular shape, as nearly as the ground would admit; the land-side being defended by four fosses and three bulla, formed of loose lime-stones, heaped to a considerable height, and cemented together by filling up the interstices with boiling mortar; instances of which are discovered in digging, where the adhering parts are as tenacious as the solid stone. The dimensions of this at Clifton are about two hundred yards in length, and about one hundred and fifty in breadth. A deep trench is cut through the solid rock, the whole length of the camp, on the side parallel with the river. This appears to

be of much later date, and was probably an intrenchment of the royal or parliamentary forces, when they lay encamped on Leigh or Durdham Downs, before the siege of Bristol. Those on the Leigh side are by far the largest. The eastern is now covered with forest-trees. The western is somewhat smaller; in which, at the angle of two precipices, are the remains of a *prætorium*, of a circular form, and defended by a vallum and fosse. A deep ravine, between these, served as a passage down to the river; and a vadum, at low water, formed a communication with the opposite camp at Clifton. Various other traces of Roman fortifications are visible in the vicinity, both to the north and south, at Amesbury, Henbury, Stokeleigh, Fayland, Walton, and Clevedon. These were probably *castra æstiva, vel explorativa*; and all pointed to this spot, as the grand and principal station.

“The heights of these stations enabled the guards to descry an enemy in almost every direction, at a great distance, either by land or by water; the Severn being visible for some miles both up and down; and a fire kindled would furnish an alarm-beacon to all the collateral and subordinate posts. Indeed the importance of the station might be conceived, from the means used to secure

the advantages it gave; strong walls and triple ditches. Art strove to outvie nature in rendering this an impregnable fortress. Secured by an inaccessible precipice on one side, by ramparts on the other, every thing was added which combined to render it peculiarly terrible, and a strong post of defence against the desultory mode of warfare generally practised by the Britons. Situated on a large and navigable river, they could easily annoy the enemy by water; and on the land-side, both to the north and south, in possession of a rich fertile country, they were furnished with the means both of escape and defence, and within command of assistance from the other important station of *Aqua Solis* and *Caerleon*.

“ In a situation thus wisely chosen by this military people, they probably lived in garrison during the winter, and in the summer occupying the country to a considerable extent, secured in its possession by the aforementioned fortified heights or *Agrarian camps*; and their vessels safely moored in *Polbury Pill*, where the small river Trym forms a junction with the Avon. You will, on these considerations, be ready with me to fix on this spot as the *Abone* of Antonius. This, being the most defensive post between *Aqua Solis* and those west of the Severn, and lying in the

direct line, is a presumptive proof that it was the *Abone* of the Imperial Itinerary. Tacitus observes, that ‘Ostorius disarmed the suspected Britons, and fortified the Avon and Severn.’ The station of *Sea-Mills*, on the *Trym*, to *Caer Oder*, or *Bristol*, with the different camps in the vicinity inclusive, may be considered as the *Abone* of the Romans. It is observed by the judicious *Horsley*, that ‘the Romans were very careful to have their stations placed near the river, and there was no situation they were so fond of as a *lingula*, near the confluence of a large and small river; and if we run along a military line, we are sure to meet with a station wherever we find a river at any defensible distance from the preceding station.’* *Whitaker* says, that *Afon* is often contracted into *Awn*; and thence the Romans probably formed *Antonam*.

“The Avon flows beneath, through a stupendous chasm, the sides of which are immense lime-stone rocks, of various kinds and colours, from light red to brown, dark grey, and black; consisting principally of marble, which, when polished, exhibits a pleasing variegation of vein and colour. It burns

* Baxter, in his Glossary, says, “*Antona Tacitus dicitur, flumen Abona, quod aquas calidas, seu Budoxam præterfluit; etiamsi plurima fuerunt per universam Britanniam, etsi minoris notæ.*”

into a beautiful white lime, particularly sought for by the plaisterer. Numbers of men are constantly employed in blowing up the rocks with gunpowder;† whence the stone is carried coastways to Devon and Cornwall, while the lime is packed in barrels, and exported as far as the *West-Indies*. In the fissures of these rocks are varieties of spars; and those elegant crystals denominated *Bristol stones*. The spars are rhomboidal, salactitic, and dog-tooth; the chrystals, red, amethystine, diphanous, and bright yellow, as beautifully formed as if cut by the most skilful lapidary. These two very different substances are frequently confounded; and those who collect them, to sell to such as visit these extraordinary rocks, often vend the *spars* under the name of crystals. An easy criterion, however, is at hand. If you attempt to cut glass with spar, it

† “The people of Bristol,” says a popular writer, “seem to sell every thing that can be sold. They sold their Cross—by what species of weight or measurement I know not; they sold their eagle by the pound; and here they are selling the sublime and beautiful by the boat-load! One grand crag, which has been left untouched, shows what mischief has already been done.” This certainly deserves some consideration; and as these rocks are the property of the Society of Merchant-Venturers, (probably one of the most opulent bodies of men in the kingdom,) we have no doubt that a respectful representation of the evil, from the inhabitants of Clifton and the Wells, would put a stop to its further progress.

breaks; and, if exposed to red heat, quickly calcines into lime. It is corroded by the nitrous acid, by neither of which crystal is affected. They may also be distinguished by the form of their crystallization. The spars are triangular or pentangular; while the crystals are uniformly hexangular, and terminate in a point.

“We shall wonder less at the extraordinary relations of travellers, so properly ridiculed by the author of *Baron Munchausen*, when we are seriously told by Brann,* ‘That on the top of this rock, i. e. St. Vincent’s, it is plain are so many diamonds, that a ship may be loaded therewith.’ And there must have been more in the time of Camden, to justify the observation ‘that St. Vincent’s rock was so stocked with diamonds, you might gather whole bushels full of them.’ Some few specimens of lead ore have at times been discovered; and we found great varieties of iron ore in the vicinity. Indeed, from the change of the strata into ochreous limestone, as you approach the veins of coal, it is probable that iron might be sought for with success.

“The great variety of plants spontaneously growing in this neighbourhood, naturally suggested

* *Theat. Urb. L. IV.*

the idea of a botanic garden; and, from the number of scientific men resident in Bristol, and frequenting the Wells, such a plan was considered as embracing a most gratifying object. A subscription was set on foot by a few spirited individuals; but not meeting with support, the scheme was relinquished."

Clifton Church is small,* but its interior is interesting, from the number of monuments which it contains. These memorials are mournfully impressive, since they are for the most part inscribed with the names of those who were summoned from 'the warm precincts of the cheerful day,' in youth's fairest, loveliest prime. This of necessity gives a similarity to the inscriptions, and from them we shall transcribe only the following, which is borne by a tablet, dedicated

To the memory of
MISS SUSAN PROBY,
Daughter of the Rev. Dr. PROBY, Dean of Litchfield;
Whose body is interred in this Church-yard.
She died August 6, 1804, in the 28th year of her age.
In youth's gay hour, in beauty's loveliest bloom,
What friend shall smoothe the passage to the tomb!

• Parliament has granted a bill, empowering the inhabitants to erect a new church, and the work has commenced; but a dispute has arisen in respect to the purchase, which is not likely to be settled without the interference of the Court of Chancery.

Pure faith, firm trust in Him who died to save,
 And humble hope, that looks beyond the grave.
 These were thy teachers, Susan!—thus upheld,
 Nor fear unnerv'd thy mind, nor anguish quell'd.
 Ye fair and young! the bright example view;
 Her sufferings and her patience speak in you;
 Thro' four long years of pain, of lingering death,
 In various climes she drew uncertain breath;
 At length, her meek submission fully tried,
 She saw her native shore, bless'd God, and died.

R. NARES.

Among the monuments in Clifton church, we in vain looked for a tablet bearing the impressive epitaph on Lady Palmerston, written by her husband, Lord Palmerston. But its exquisite pathos induces us to insert it here; and we feel confident that our readers will require no apology for its introduction.

Whoe'er, like me, with trembling anguish brings
 His heart's sole treasure to fair Bristol's springs;
 Whoe'er, like me, to soothe disease and pain,
 Shall pour these salutary springs in vain;
 Condemn'd like me to hear the faint reply,
 To mark the fading cheek, the sinking eye;
 From the chill'd brow to wipe the damps of death,
 And watch in dumb despair the short'ning breath;—
 If chance direct him to this artless line,
 Let the sad mourner know, his pangs were mine—
 Ordain'd to lose the partner of my breast,
 Whose virtue warm'd me and whose beauty bless'd,
 Fram'd every tie that binds the soul to prove,
 Her duty friendship, and her friendship love.

N

But yet, remembering that the parting sigh
Appoints the just to slumber, not to die;
The starting tear I check'd, I kiss'd the rod,
And not to earth resign'd her, but to God.

Opposite to Clifton church is the house of Gabriel Goldney, Esq. celebrated for its curious grotto. On the entrance are displayed a great variety of rare and costly shells; the sides are embossed with Bristol stones, mundic, metallic ores, and petrifications, with various other fossils; the roof is finely fretted, and the floor presents a rich mosaic pavement. In a cavity at the upper end is a statue of Aquarius, leaning on an urn, out of which issues a stream of water, murmuring over rugged stones, till it falls into the hollow of a large escalop-shell, from the brim of which it descends, in gentle rills, into a reservoir intended for gold and silver fish.

Fronting the door is the representation of a lion's den, in which appear the lively figures of a lion and lioness, to the no small terror of strangers on their first admission. From the grotto is a subterraneous passage to a fine terrace-walk, from whence are seen the most beautiful landscapes. The gardens are extensive, and exhibit many of the peculiarities of modern taste in the science, and practice of horticulture.

Near to Clifton Downs is the house formerly inhabited by Sir William Draper, which at present is

the residence of Mrs. Miles. On the right, embosomed in trees, which form a sombre but appropriate shade, is an obelisk of freestone, on the base of which is the following inscription :

GULIELMO PITT, Comiti de CHATHAM,*
Hæc Amicitiae Testimonium,
Simul et Honoris publici Monumentum
Posuit GULIELMUS DRAPER.

On the left is a cenotaph, which is supported by an altar-tomb, and surmounted by an urn. On the cenotaph is inscribed,

Siste Grarum, si quæ est Britonum tibi cura, viator
Siste Gradum; vacuo recolas inscripta sepulchro
Tristia Fata virum, quos bellicus ardor Eoum
Proh Dolor! haud unquam redituros, misit ad orbem.
Nec tibi sit lugere pudor, si forte tuorum
Nomina nota legas, sed cum terraq; mariq;
Invictos Heroum animos, et facta revolves
Si Patriæ te tangit amor, si fama Britannium,
Parce Triumphales lacrymis aspergere lauros.
Quin si Asiæ penetrare sinns atq; ultima Ganges
Pandere claustra pares, Indosq; lacescere bello
Ex his virtutem discas, verumq; laborem:
Fortunam ex aliis.

On the tomb is the following inscription.

Sacred
To the memory of those departed Warriors
Of the seventy-ninth Regiment,

* "Recorded honours shall gather round his monument, and thicken over him. It is a solid fabric, and will support the laurels that adorn it." JUNIUS, of Lord Chatham.

By whose Valour, Discipline, and Perseverance,
The French Land-Forces in Asia
Were first withstood and repulsed,
The Commerce of Great-Britain preserved,
Her settlements rescued from impending destruction.
The memorable Defence of Madras,
The decisive battle of Wandewash,
Twelve strong and important Fortresses,
Three superb Capitals,
Arcott, Pondicherry, Manilla,
And the Phillipine Islands;
are lasting Monuments of their Military Glory.

Their generous treatment
of a vanquished Enemy
Exhibits an illustrious example
of true Fortitude and Moderation,
worthy of being transmitted
to the latest posterity,
That future generations may know,
Humanity is the characteristic
of British Conquerors.

The frequent and numerous visitors from every part of the kingdom to the beautiful and salubrious scenes of Clifton, and the increase of its opulent and distinguished residents, suggested the idea of a spacious and elegant Hotel and Assembly-Rooms, which should combine elegance with comfort, and unite amusement with accommodation. To accomplish these objects no expense has been spared, and every exertion of art and taste has been devoted to the erecting and fitting up of a spacious

and elegant Hotel, on an airy and picturesque site, the plan of which embraces and concentrates, in a superior style, every leading object of public amusement, as well as those which provide for the accommodation and the comfort of the stranger.

The Hotel and Assembly-Room occupy the whole extent of the eastern extremity of the Mall, and the front exhibits elegance and taste in its architecture. The centre consists of the elegant rooms *en suite*, which are usually denominated card, dancing, and tea rooms. The first of these is opened as a reading-room during the morning, and the whole suite for the public subscription-assemblies.

The south wing and the apartments over the centre form the Hotel, for the accommodation of strangers, which is in the occupation of Mrs. Mangeon, of whose style of accommodation and attention to her guests we have heard the highest praise.

The north wing is a private dwelling-house, and the apartments between this wing and the centre are in the occupation of the spirited and tasteful proprietor of the structure, J. L. W. Auriol, Esq.

From the Hotel to the Downs the distance is very inconsiderable. These, with the rocks, have before been partly described; but no language can

do justice to the variety and the peculiar beauties of their scenery, or to the extent of prospect which they command. These scenes will be among the favourite rambles of the lover of nature; and the views from the Royal Crescent, and indeed from every part of Clifton, will combine to vary and to heighten his gratification.

Both the botanist and the fossilist will find the downs and the rocks of Clifton a rich field for observation, and an almost inexhaustible source of curious specimens of the productions of nature. The fossils have before been mentioned, and we shall now only observe that almost every species of moss and lichen is found here, with a great assemblage of plants, among which is that delicate plant the *geraneum sanguineum*, found native only here and in North Wales.*

From Clifton Downs, on the same side of the river, is seen a small circular building, in appearance resembling a military watch-tower, which is known by the appellation of Cooke's Folly, having been built by a person of that name in 1693, as an inscription over the door informs us. Of this Cooke it is said, that having dreamed he should

* For a list of the Plants found on the rocks and in their vicinity, the reader is referred to the Appendix, No. I.

meet his death by the bite of a viper, he became the dupe of a superstitious melancholy; and endeavouring to take precautions as strong as his fears, he erected this building and immured himself within its walls, receiving his provisions and other articles in a basket, and depending on this envelope for security. As those who place confidence in such dreams will readily subscribe to the doctrine of destiny, they scarcely need be told that he realized the warning of the visionary monster. A viper, concealed in a faggot that lay ready to replenish the fire, reanimated by the warmth, sprang out, and inflicted a fatal wound on this unfortunate recluse. Thus, perhaps, his precaution became the means of realizing his fears; for it often happens that a prediction becomes the primary cause of its own accomplishment.

Before we quit Clifton, we ought to observe that the water at the Sion Spring, or the Upper Hotwell, has been analyzed by Dr. Carrick, and found not to differ materially from that of the lower well; and consequently this affords a strong presumption that it is derived from the same source; particularly when it is added that this water is procured at the distance of two hundred and forty-six feet from the surface.

Clifton has two circulating-libraries: one is in

Sion Place, where the Miss Prusts have made their selection of books with much taste and judgment, and for general accommodation keep an extensive assortment of foreign and English perfumery, jewellery, hardwares, toys, and stationery. The other adjoins the Pump-room, and is conducted by Mr. Aitken.

CHAPTER X.

Description of the Hotwells.

THIS salutary spring, which "pale-eyed suppliants drink, and soon flies pain," lies about a quarter of a mile westward from the boundary of Bristol, in the parish of Clifton, on the Gloucestershire side of the Avon. It rises near the bottom of the cliffs, about twenty-six feet below high-water-mark, and ten feet above low water, forcibly gushing from an aperture in the solid rock.

A spring so copious as to discharge sixty gallons in a minute, and possessing the rare quality of being warm, could not escape the notice of our ancestors. William of Worcester, the earliest writer concerning Bristol whose works are extant, observes that it is as warm as milk, and like the waters of Bath, but without adverting to its medical qualities. In time, however, it became famous for stone and gravel, diarrhœas and diabetes, king's evil and cancers; and, in short, for almost every disease that can afflict human nature. In 1725, Dr. Winter seems first to have noticed its sedative effects, on which probably its real virtues depend. Since that

time its waters have been analyzed by various physicians, and for two centuries, at least, it has been resorted to by invalids; while successive improvements have been adopted to preserve it in its native purity, and to furnish accommodation to those who wish to use the water at the fountain-head.

Its real temperature, when drunk at the pump, has been ascertained to be between seventy-two and seventy-six degrees of Farenheit; and according to a modern author, its principal component parts are,

1st. An uncommon quantity of carbonic acid gas.

2d. A certain quantity of magnesia, soda, and lime, in various combinations with the muriatic, vitriolic, and carbonic acids.

In consequence of these impregnations, the water appears well calculated to attemper a hot, acrimonious blood, and to cure or palliate consumptions, weakness of the lungs, hectic heats, and fevers. It is also successfully prescribed in uterine and other internal hæmorrhages and inflammations; in spitting of blood, dysentery, chlorosis, and purulent ulcers of the viscera. It is likewise beneficial in diarrhœa, gleet, diabetes, stone, gravel, strangury, nervous atrophy, colliquative sweats, loss of appetite, and indigestion. In all these complaints it

may be used with success, particularly if resorted to in time; and there can be little doubt that the purity of the air around Clifton is equally as beneficial as the spring, when the patient has recourse to these means of restoration in the early stage of disease.

The water, when received into a glass from the spring, appears sparkling and full of air-bubbles, which rise from the bottom and adhere to the sides, as it were in a state of fermentation. At first it is of a whitish colour, but this goes off when it becomes cold. It is without smell, pleasing and grateful to the stomach, and though soft and milky to the taste, is in reality a hard water, and will not easily dissolve soap, but curdles it into white masses.

Dr. Keir observes, that consumptions have been stopped in their rapid career by the continued use of this water and a strict milk-diet. He also adds; that it is a specific in diabetes; and that he does not know any medicinal water, in the use of which a person may with less risk be his own physician. Nearly all the inhabitants of Clifton and the Hotwells now drink no other water than this: it is brought into their houses from the Upper Well by pipes, and is both salubrious and pleasant; in fact,

they have hardly any other to drink, as the whole of Clifton would not produce ten wells.

The times of drinking the water are commonly before breakfast, and always an hour before or after a meal. Patients who are much enfeebled should begin with a quarter of a pint for a draught, which they may repeat four or five times a day, and increase the quantity till they can bear from half a pint to a pint. Gentle exercise should be used between each draught; but this should be regulated according to the strength of the patient and the state of the weather.

In all seasons the water has the same temperature and efficacy; but the time of general resort is from the middle of April to the end of October. Spring and summer are most favourable for invalids of every description, and particularly so for those who are consumptive; and if we combine the salubrity of the air in this vicinity with the medicinal qualities of the water, no situation seems to be more auspicious and inviting. From a poetic address to the fountain, we borrow the following lines :

Scared at thy presence, start the train of Death,
And hide their whips and scorpions. Thee, confused,
Slow Fever creeps from: thee the meagre fiend
Consumption flies, and checks his rattling coughs.

But chief the dread disease* whose watery power,
 Curb'd by the wave restraining, knows its bounds,
 And feels a firmer barrier.
 Nor youth alone thy power indulgent owns:
 Age shares thy blessings; and the tottering frame,
 By thee supported ———

After quaffing the salutary beverage, those who are inclined have the advantage, during rainy or cold weather, of walking under a colonnade, in a crescent form, with ranges of shops; in one of which Mrs. Yearsley, the celebrated milkwoman of Bristol, kept a circulating-library for some years.

Dowry Chapel, at the Hotwells, is small, but contains some interesting monuments. That to the memory of Sir James Stonehouse and his lady consists of two tablets, and bears inscriptions from the pen of Mrs. H. More, which deserve transcription. On the first tablet is,

Near this place are deposited
 the remains of SARAH STONEHOUSE,
 the *second* wife of JAMES STONEHOUSE, M. D.
 more than twenty years

Physician to the Northampton Infirmary,

And afterwards

Rector of GREAT and LITTLE CHEVEREL, in Wiltshire.

Come, Resignation! wipe the human tear
 Domestic anguish drops o'er Virtue's bier;

* Diabetes.

Bid selfish sorrow hush the fond complaint,
Nor from the God she loved detain the saint.

Truth, Meekness, Patience, honour'd shade! were thine,
And holy Hope, and Charity divine;
Tho' *these* thy forfeit being could not save,
Thy *Faith* subdued the terrors of the grave.

Oh! if thy living excellence could teach,
Death has a loftier emphasis of speech;
In death thy last best lesson still impart,
And write **PREPARE TO DIE** on every heart.

HANNAH MORE.

She died, December 10th, 1788,
Aged 55 years.

Be Serious.

On the other tablet is,

In the same grave
lies interred,
her most affectionate Husband,
Sir JAMES STONEHOUSE, Bart. M. D.
To whom
She had been married
thirty-four years.

Here rests awhile, in happier climes to shine,
The Orator, Physician, and Divine;
'Twas *his*, like Luke, the double task to fill,
To heal the *natural* and the *moral* ill.

You whose awaken'd hearts his labours blest,
Where every truth by every grace was drest;
O let your *lives* evince that still you *feel*
The effective influence of his fervent *zeal*.

One *spirit* rescued from eternal woe,
 Gives nobler fame than *marble* can bestow:
 That lasting monument will mock decay,
 And stand triumphant at the final day.

HANNAH MORE.

He died, December 8th, 1795,
 in the 80th year of his age.

Be Faithful.

On a tablet adjoining is the following inscription:

In memory
 of JOHN STONEHOUSE, Esq.
 Son of the Rev. Sir JAMES STONEHOUSE, Bart.
 and third Judge of the Court of Appeals
 in Calcutta;

Who died on the 27th February, 1803,
 Aged 41 years.

He possessed talents which adorn'd
 The important station he fill'd,
 And integrity, without which
 Talents are of little worth.
 His life exhibited a pattern
 Of the domestic virtues:
 And his early death,
 Amidst the ardent pursnit
 Of public employments,
 Holds out to the active, and the busy,
 This awful admonition,

Be ye also ready.

Dowry Chapel is a chapel of ease to Clifton Church, and consequently belongs to the establishment. In Hope Chapel, Albemarle-Row, the

service is conducted according to the reformed plan of the late Countess of Huntingdon. In this chapel a tablet, to the memory of Lady Hope, bears the following inscription :

In the vault under this Chapel are deposited
The remains of Lady HENRIETTA HOPE,
22d Daughter of JAMES, Earl of Hopetoun, in Scotland ;
who died, 1st of January, 1786 ;
A lady possessed of the most amiable disposition,
United to manners highly polished,
And strong mental powers greatly improved ;
And when to this lovely portrait we add
The high yet just colouring of a soul enriched with every grace,
And a life adorned with every virtue,
The picture is only drawn to the life.
Yet, though thus high in the scale of reputation,
The deepest humility mark'd her character :
Taught from above, she form'd a just estimation
Of Time—and of Eternity.
Therefore, with a noble generosity, she devoted
Herself and her all to the glory of God.—The sacrifice
Was accepted ; and the saint, ripe for heaven,
Soon dropped the mantle of mortality, and entered
Upon the possession of that inheritance
That fadeth not away ;
Leaving an example highly worthy of imitation.
This tribute is paid to her memory
By her Friend, Lady Maxwell.

The Assembly-Room at the Hotwells is ninety feet long, thirty-five wide, and the same in height. It is consequently a handsome room, and commands some lovely views from its windows.

Saline Mineral Spa Water is procured at a house fitted up for the purpose, a little below Mardyke, in the Hotwell-Road. This water issues from the chasm of a rock, is perfectly transparent, and contains an admixture of the saline and chalybeate, with certain proportions of fixed and dephlogisticated air. It has nothing nauseous in its taste, and it is said, by those who have made the experiment, to act in the mildest manner on the most irritable or delicate constitutions. It is reputed very efficacious in all cases of visceral obstructions, in hypochondria and female complaints; and it is said to have performed some incontestible cures in scrophula, scurvy, and jaundice. It sharpens the appetite, raises the spirits, and invigorates the whole frame.

Convenient hot and cold baths are constructed for the use of patients; and there is reason to believe that this spring will be found to answer the high character which has been given to it.

The vicinity of Bristol and Clifton is perhaps unequalled in the picturesque beauty of its walks and rides. For the information of the stranger, we shall add brief sketches of some of the more interesting, arranged for the most part in alphabetical order, for the convenience of reference.

CHAPTER XI.

Walks and Rides around Bristol.

ABBOT'S LEIGH, about three miles west from Bristol, claims attention, for having afforded, in its former mansion-house, protection to Charles II. He was so closely pursued, after the battle of Worcester, that he only had time, on entering the house, to disguise himself by throwing a carter's frock over his shoulders. Trusting his secret with the cook-maid, when his enemies rushed in and inquired if he had been seen, she replied only "Anan?" and instantly applied a stick to the king's back, whom she had set to wind up the jack, at the same time scolding him loudly for his slowness. His pursuers seeing her behave with so much apparent severity, interceded for the poor lad, and left the house without suspecting the deception.

The block on which Charles performed this servile office, and the chair on which he sat, were long preserved as relics of the merry monarch. The manor of Leigh has lately been bought by

Mr. Miles, for the sum of £150,000, though it contains only 2800 acres. Mr. Miles is erecting a splendid mansion on the estate.

ABSTON AND WICK, in the county of Gloucester, is about seven miles and a half east from Bristol, and six from Bath. In this parish is a range of rocks, somewhat similar to those at the Hotwells, but on a smaller scale. A little river winds its course between them, called the Boyd. These rocks in many places have a sparry substance on them, which Sir Robert Atkyns has styled rock-diamonds; but these are neither so hard, nor of so fine a lustre as the Bristol stones. Belemnites, astroites, and serpentine stones, are found here, as also several Roman coins, and other antiquities.

ALMONDSBURY, seven miles north from Bristol, commands fine prospects of the Severn, of the Channel, and of the adjacent countries. Under the hill is the church, in which it is said Alemond, the father of Egbert, was buried; whence probably the name of the place is derived.

At Knowle, in this parish, is an ancient fortification, with a double ditch, which is supposed to be the work of Offa; but tradition we believe is the only authority which can be adduced for the conjecture.

ASHTON COURT, about three miles south-west

of Bristol, lies in a sweet and pleasant vale, between Dundry and Leigh-Down. This seat of Sir John Smyth, Bart. built by Inigo Jones, is a stately edifice. Vast quantities of strawberries and raspberries are produced in this village, which are eaten with cream by the visitants from the Hotwells and Bristol. Asheton Court has of late been much enlarged with stables, nearly as extensive as the house, and also a park, enclosed by a wall, which is twelve feet high in its lowest part. This wall, which is said to have cost £30,000, greatly disfigures the country. Two handsome lodges also have been added, one of them built from a fine gothic design.

In the road to Bath, and about a mile from Bristol, is ARNO'S VALE. On the right is the seat of — Thomson, Esq. and on the left a building resembling a castle, with its usual accompaniments. This castle, which in reality is a stable, is built of copper-slag, or scorix, and is said to be a model of a castle on the banks of the Arno, in Italy, from which the vale derives its name. Here is erected the castle-gate of Bristol. Over the outside once stood, in niches, two statues of Saxon princes, taken from Lawford's gate; and on the inside are the statues of Robert, Earl of

Gloucester, and Godfrey, bishop of Constance, brought from The Newgate.

AUST, or the OLD PASSAGE, eleven miles from Bristol, has a ferry to cross the Severn, which is here two miles wide. Here Edward the elder summoned Leoline, prince of Wales, to pass over and confer with him; but the haughty Cambro-Briton refusing to pay this mark of respect, Edward prepared to cross to him; on which Leoline, throwing his robes on the ground, leaped into the water, and said, "Most wise king, your humility has conquered my pride, and your wisdom triumphed over my folly: I yield myself your vassal."

The NEW PASSAGE is, we believe, more frequented than the OLD. It is nine miles from Bristol; and here the Severn is three miles broad at high-water. The ride to the New Passage is extremely pleasant, and the views from it down the Bristol Channel, and of the opposite coast of Monmouthshire, are delightful in the highest degree.

BADMINTON, a seat of the Duke of Beaufort, is about sixteen miles N.E. from Bristol. The grounds around the house are picturesque and beautiful; the house itself contains some fine paintings, and some interesting specimens of antique sculpture. We visited the church with particular pleasure; and though time has nearly

obliterated the impressions which it made, we still recollect having been highly gratified with the graceful dignity of two statues in it, to the honour of members of the family. Of the date of these statues, and of the individuals to whose memory they are consecrated, we have no remembrance, and can only recollect that the statues themselves are said to have been executed in Italy.

BATH. The traveller who visits Bristol, or Clifton, and has not seen Bath, will scarcely omit a visit to this abode of elegance and fashion. In the correct taste displayed in its architecture, in regularity and beauty, perhaps the city of Bath is without an equal. For a description of its objects of interest and curiosity, the reader may consult "The Bath Guide."

BEDMINSTER, in Somersetshire, joins the Redcliff side of Bristol, and deserves notice on account of its church, which is said to be of very great antiquity. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. On the north-west abutment of the tower is a stone bearing the date of 1003, which is therefore considered to be the period of its erection; but with what probability, the architectural antiquary is best capable of determining. Bedminster is the 'mother church,' to which St. Mary Redcliff and St. Thomas are only chapels of ease.

BLAIZE CASTLE, four miles north from Bristol, is a large triangular tower, built on an eminence in the midst of a wood, and commanding very extensive landscapes. In digging the foundation of this fanciful structure, which was erected between thirty and forty years ago, several brass and silver coins of the Roman emperors were found. Here formerly stood a chapel dedicated to St. Blazius, bishop of St. Sebastian, in Spain, who was the patron of woollen-manufacturers. The capricious taste of that sweeping improver, Mr. Repton, has made this naturally beautiful place still more whimsically fantastical than it originally was.

BROCKLEY-COOMBE. The road to the village of Brockley, which is about nine miles from Bristol, leads through Long Ashton, and access to the Coombe is immediately obtained from the main road, through a large gate, almost opposite the mansion of Brockley-Court. I do not know how to give a better general idea of the place than by saying, it is an immense chasm in the mountain, winding for a mile and a half, or somewhat more, and terminating on a range of fine heathy downs. But what constitutes the principal charm of this delightful glen, is the circumstance of its being so abundantly enriched with wood. It is a kind of paradise, which the sylvan deities would be pleased

to call their own. Trees, of all shapes and characters, are here scattered in the most interesting confusion. The young aspiring ash mixes its elegant foliage with that of the oak; whilst the ivy and the more gay and flowering shrubs, by wreathing their tendrils around the trunks and branches of the more naked trees, bestow an additional grace on the whole. One side of the Coombe is a lofty mass of limestone rock; yet this rock is so profusely ornamented with vegetation, as to resemble a garden fantastically suspended in the air. Some of the rocks on the summit of the cliffs were finely illuminated, resembling, in detached portions, the fortifications of a city in the distance. The rays of the Sun broke in through several openings amongst the trees, and cast upon the variegated foliage, on the ground, on the broken masses of stone, and on whatever object they chanced to fall, a beautifully transparent golden light, which the painter knows how to appreciate in nature, perhaps better than any other man, and to appropriate to the purposes of art.

But to appreciate the beauties of Brockley-Coombe, it should be viewed at all times and seasons of the year—in a storm, and by the soft lustre of the rising Moon—in the spring, when the trees are unfolding their verdure and flowers; and made

vocal with the music of a thousand birds—and in winter, when those beauties are passed away, and succeeded by those of a less enduring but more brilliant character; when the branches are changed, as by an instantaneous kind of magic, into planes of snow, or spangled with icicles.

CHEPSTOW, in Monmouthshire. Perhaps few excursions will give more pleasure to the lover of nature, or afford greater gratification to the admirer of architectural ruins, than that to Chepstow, including Piercefield and Tintern-Abbey. The route is to the New Passage; after crossing which, the distance to Chepstow is five miles. At Chepstow the object of peculiar interest is its venerable castle, magnificent even in ruins. It is situated upon the summit of a rock, rising perpendicularly from the banks of the picturesque Wye, and towards the land was defended by a moat, large and deep. It is said to have been erected by Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, surnamed Strongbow, who invaded Ireland. Pembroke died in Dublin, in 1176, and was buried in the chapter-house of Gloucester cathedral. The regicide, Colonel Henry Martin, was confined in Chepstow castle during several years, and at his death was buried in the church, in which a monument with an impressive inscription is dedicated to his memory.

PIERCEFIELD is about a mile and half from Chepstow. This is now classic ground, for it is associated with the memory of Miss Smith, whose extraordinary attainments and superior powers of intellect were only equalled by her extraordinary acquirements in every moral excellence, and her superior advancements in every Christian grace. These associations give an additional charm even to the beauties of Piercefield; notwithstanding art has vied with nature in giving every possible effect to its bewitching scenery.

TINTERN-ABBAY is about four miles from Piercefield. This has been pronounced by some, whose extended sphere of observation had qualified them to determine, to be one of the finest ruins in the kingdom. The Abbey is in the pointed style, and, when perfect, must have been peculiarly beautiful. It is situated near the Wye, and the surrounding scenery is highly romantic and picturesque. When the author first saw this ruin, the surrounding country was covered with snow, and the dark green foliage of the ivy on the Abbey walls, contrasted with the brightness of the landscape in snow, produced an effect more easily conceived than described. The effect of the Abbey, seen by Moonlight, he has heard described in the most glowing language, and was once so fortunate as to witness.

The traveller, on his way to Tintern, should visit Wind-Cliff, of which we extract the following description, from the pen of one in whom an enthusiastic admiration for the beauties of nature was a leading characteristic.

“ There is in the neighbourhood an eminence, called Wind-Cliff, which I had frequently heard of, and was very anxious to visit. I found my way thither through a plantation of firs that crowns this summit; at the end of which a landscape of such transcendent beauty and magnificence opened before me, as cast a sort of shade on every former scene within my observation. I felt as if I had been conducted to the spot by the hand of some invisible agent, to contemplate the regions of enchantment or the gardens of Elysium! It embraces a thousand picturesque objects; yet, as a whole, it is not picturesque, but possesses something of a superior kind, that cannot be easily described. The man of taste would ever gaze upon it with rapture and astonishment; but he would never think for a moment of sketching its likeness on canvas: he knows that the labour would be in vain. The scene is of too variegated, too immense, and too resplendent a character, to receive any just delineation from either the pencil of the painter or the inspiration of the poet.

“Wind-Cliff, I believe, makes a part of the Piercefield estate, and is about two miles from Chepstow in the road to Tintern-Abbey.”*

The traveller is recommended to embark on the Wye to return to Chepstow; which will not only procure variety, but greatly heighten by its scenery the pleasure derived from the excursion. It must also be remarked that Piercefield can be seen only on Tuesdays and Fridays.

CLEVEDON, in Somersetshire, about thirteen miles west from Bristol, is a delightful ride, and the high and healthful heaths which surround the village command some of the finest views in the country.

CUTHBERT CAMP, a Roman station, of which the double entrenchment remains almost entire, is about ten miles from Bristol, and about two miles to the right of the road to Clevedon.

In the neighbourhood of Clevedon is Walton Castle, a paltry ruin, but which commands a fine view of the Bristol Channel. Clevedon Court is the seat of Sir Abraham Elton, Bart.

DUNDRY HILL. Though this hill is the most lofty around Bristol, and constantly in sight, being only four miles and a half south-west from it, the

* Remains of William Reed, &c. p. 113.

inhabitants seldom visit it. The prospects, however, from the summit of this long ridge, are well worth enjoying. Thence may be seen extensive views of the Bristol Channel, and of the coasts and mountains of Wales; of the Malvern Hills, in Worcestershire; of the cities of Bath and Bristol; of the White Horse in Wiltshire; and with a telescope, from its tower, near the western end of the hill, the city and cathedral of Gloucester may be clearly distinguished. The top of Dundry Hill is an immense quarry, whence it is said that the stones for Redcliffe-church were brought.

KEYNSHAM is a market-town, on the Bath-road, at the distance of five miles from Bristol. It has a spacious church, in the pointed or gothic style, with a good set of bells, and was formerly noted for its Abbey. The town itself is far from elegant. Some copper-mills are erected near it, on the Chew, a little river which falls into the Avon. The neighbourhood is famous for the cultivation of woad; and here the stone called *cornu ammonis* (or the horn of Jupiter Ammon) may commonly be found.

KINGSWESTON, the elegant seat of Lord De Clifford, about four miles from Bristol, was built by Sir John Vanbrugh, and is a striking monument of the architect's taste, which Sir Joshua

Reynolds has rescued from the discredit into which certain wits brought it by their false and malicious criticisms. In this building, parts which architects wish to hide are made ornamental; for the chimneys, rising boldly from the centre of the house, form a square arcade at the top, and give to the whole a light and pleasing appearance. Few noblemen's seats contain so valuable a collection of original paintings: they are chiefly from the Italian and Flemish schools. The house, with the park and gardens, laid out in the first style of elegance, may be seen every day in the week. Here, opposite the grand alcove, is an echo that repeats eight or ten times. A neat thatched cottage serves as a lodge, where the woodbine and other shrubs delight to stray. Pursuing the road, the mansion, partially shaded by stately trees, presents itself at the extent of a fine lawn, the sides of which are deeply fringed by luxuriant elms.

King's Weston Inn is also delightfully situated, and the adjoining hill of Pen Pold commands views which, for extent and beauty, will bear a comparison with some of the most lovely of Nature's loveliest spots. This therefore will be a favourite excursion with the lover of nature, and with the admirer of

art, since it combines the means of gratifying a taste for the beauties of each.

IN REDLAND CHAPEL, about a mile from Bristol, are two busts by Rysbrach, and a picture by Vanderbank, of which the subject is the Embalming of the Messiah. The busts are of Mr. and Mrs. Cossens, who erected this chapel, and built the adjoining mansion of Redland Court, from a design by Strachan. In the neighbourhood of Redland is Cotham, remarkable for its observatory, a tower of seventy feet in height, which commands extensive and picturesque views of the surrounding country.

STANTON DREW is about six miles from Bristol, and is amply entitled to notice, for the interesting specimen of druidical architecture which it contains. This specimen consists of circles formed by immense masses of perpendicular stones, as at Stonehenge, with this difference, however, that at Stanton Drew the circle is much larger, and appears to have been connected with two inferior circles, one of which still exists in considerable perfection; but the masses of stone which form these circles are much more rude and unformed; and none of the incumbent or horizontal stones, which at Stonehenge excite such reverential astonishment, are

found at Stanton Drew. The antiquary, however, must not fail to visit this specimen; for we have no hesitation in promising him pleasure or instruction from the excursion.

STAPLETON is two miles N. E. of Bristol. In its neighbourhood is Stoke-House, the residence of the Duchess Dowager of Beaufort. This is a spot to which the pedestrian will frequently delight to ramble, because its woods and its park command views concentrating beauties which are not frequently combined, and of which language would convey a very imperfect conception.

THORNBURY, a market-town, in Gloucestershire, about eleven miles N. E. of Bristol, is principally entitled to notice for its castle, which was begun by the unfortunate Edward, Duke of Buckingham, in 1511.* As that nobleman fell a victim to the pride of Wolsey, or the caprice of Henry, a few years afterwards, this castle was never completed; but it still exhibits a pleasing specimen of taste and skill in architecture, and an impressive memorial of the instability of worldly greatness.

WRINGTON is a market-town, about ten miles S. W. from Bristol, in the vicinity of which is dug

* The echo at Thornbury Castle deserves notice. This echo repeats, we believe, ten or eleven times, very distinctly.

and prepared *lapis calaminaris*, which, mixed with copper, produces brass. But Wrington possesses a more powerful claim to attention; for it was the birth-place of Locke, "who made the whole internal world his own." Locke commenced his career in 1632, but neither in duration nor in extent shall any limit be assigned to his fame.

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APPENDIX! No. I.

List of Plants found at Clifton,

Arranged alphabetically, under the Linnæan terms, with the English names, and the time and place in which they are found, with references to the best Plates, by the late Mr SHIERCLIFF.

- ÆGILOPS**, now *Rottboellia incurvata*. Sea hard grass. By the river-side. June to August. *Hist. Oxon.* vill. 2. 8.
- Alopecurus panicens**. Bearded fox-tail-grass. St. Vincent's rock. June to August. *Schreb.* 20. 3.
- Anethum fœniculum**. Fennel. St. Vincent's rock. July and August. *Sheldrake.* 15.
- Antirrhinum cymbalaria**. Ivy-leaved toad-flax. Walls about Clifton. June to September. *Fl. Londinens.* 1. 10.
- Antirrhinum minus**. Least toad-flax. St. Vincent's rock. June to September. *Fl. Londinens.* v. 50.
- Aquilegia vulgaris**. Columbines. St. Vincent's rock. June. *Fl. Dan.* 695.
- Arabis stricta**. Upright Arabis, or rough wall-cress. The rocks on the Leigh side of the river. March to May.
- Arenaria rubra**. Purple-flowered chickweed, sandwort, or sea-spurry. By the river-side. June to August. *Fl. Dan.* 740.
- Arenaria tenuifolia**. Fine-leaved chickweed or sandwort. Foot of St. Vincent's rock. June and July. *Fl. Dan.* 389.
- Asparagus officinalis**. Common asparagus. Meadow below Cook's Folly. July and August. *Fl. Dan.* 805.
- Aspidium certerach**. Spleenwort. Common on the walls. May to September. *Boston's Filices*, tab. 12.
- Asplenium ruta muraria**. White spleenwort, or maiden-hair. Common on walls. June to September. *Fl. dan.* 190.
- Bryum extingtorium**. Extinguisher, or conic bryum. Various places on St. Vincent's rock. October to August following. *Dillen. Hist. Musc.* t. 45. fig. 8.
- Bryum pomifer**. Apple-bryum. On the rocks in Leigh Wood, rare. March and April. *Dillen. Hist. Musc.* t. 44. fig. 1.
- Burplenrum tenuissimum**. Least thorough-wax, or hare's ear. In the meadows below Cook's Folly. July and August. *Hist. Oxon.* ix. 12. 4.

- Carduus acaulis*. Dwarf-thistle. St. Vincent's rock. July. *Clus*. 5th book, p. 156, fig. 1.
- Carduus eriophorus*. Woolly-headed thistle. St. Vincent's rock. July. *Clus*. 5th, 154.
- Chenopodium maritimum*. Sea goose-foot. By the river-side. August. *Fl. Dan*. 489.
- Chlora perfoliata*. Perfoliate yellow-wort. St. Vincent's rock and Leigh-wood. *English Botany*, pl. 60.
- Cochlearia Anglica*. Sea scurvy-grass. By the river-side. May. *Fl. Dan*. 329.
- Cotyledon umbilicus veneris*. Navel-wort, or wall penny-wort. St. Vincent's rock and walls about Bristol, very common. June to August. *Clus*. 11. 4. 63.
- Digitalis purpurea*. Purple fox-glove. Leigh Wood, and near Cook's Folly. July. *Fl. Londinens*. 1. 3.
- Erigeron acre*. Blue erigeron, or blue fleabane. St. Vincent's rock. July and August. *Fl. Londinens*. 1. 5.
- Euphorbia exigua*. Dwarf-spurge. At the foot of St. Vincent's rock. July. *Fl. Londinens*. iv. 41.
- Galeopsis ladanum*. Red dead-nettle, or nettle-hemp. St. Vincent's rock. June to August. *Rapin*. Mar. 24.
- Galium montanum*. (Hudson) Mountain lady's bed-straw. St. Vincent's rock, near Clifton turnpike. July and August.
- Gentiana amarella*. Autumnal gentian, or feltwort. Leigh Wood. July and August. *Fl. Dan*. t. 328.
- Geraneum maritimum*. Sea-craze's bill. By the river-side. June and July.
- Geraneum sanguineum*. Bloody crane's bill. St. Vincent's rock, common. July and August. *Walcot*. *Fl. Brit.* Indig.
- Glaux maritima*. Sea milk-wort, or black salt-wort. By the river-side. June and July. *English Botany*, pl. 13.
- Hippocrepis comosa*. Tufted horse-shoe vetch. Near Giant's Hole. July. *English Botany*, pl. 31.
- Hypericum hamifusum*. Trailing St. John's wort. Clifton turnpike. July. *Flor. Londin*. iii. 29.
- Hypericum montanum*. Mountain St. John's wort. Clifton turnpike. July. *Fl. Dan*. 173.
- Hypericum pulchrum*. Elegant or upright St. John's wort. St. Vincent's rock, below Clifton-turnpike. July. *Flor. Lond*. i. 1.
- Hypnum crispum*. Curled hypnum. St. Vincent's rock. March. *Dillen*. t. 36, fig. 12.
- Lathraea squammaria*. Toothwort. Leigh Wood. April and May. *English Botany*, pl. 50.
- Lepidium petreum*. Mountain pepper-wort. Various places on St. Vincent's rock. April and May. *Jacq. Aust.* t. 131.

- Lepidium ruderales.** Narrow-leaved pepper-wort, or ditander. At the foot of St. Vincent's rock. June and July.
- Lichen denstus.** Sooty lichen. The further end of St. Vincent's rock. All the year. *Dillen.* t. 29, fig. 117.
- Lichen miniatus.** Cloudy lichen. With the above. All the year. *Dillen.* t. 30, fig. 129.
- Lichen pollyrhizus.** Dusky rock, or singed lichen. With the above. All the year. *Dillen.* t. 30, fig. 129.
- Lithospermum officinale.** Common gromwell. May and June.
- Milium lendigerum.** Panick fox-tail grass. Near the New Hotwell. July and August. *Schreber.* t. 25, fig. 3.
- Monotropa hypopythys.** Primrose-scented hypopithys, yellow montropa, or bird's nest. Leigh Wood. July. *Eng. Botany*, pl. 69.
- ***Ophrys apifera.** Bee ophrys. St. Vincent's rock, behind the New Hotwell. July and August. *Fl. Londinens.* 1. 3.
- ***Ophrys muscifera.** Fly ophrys. With the former. July and August. *English Botany*, pl. 64.
- Ophrys ovata.** Common ophrys, or twayblade. Leigh Wood. May and June. *Fl. Londinens.* iii. 30.
- Ophrys spiralis.** Triple ophrys, or lady's traces. St. Vincent's rocks, above the Hotwell House. July and August. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 46.
- Orchis bifolia.** Butterfly orchis. Leigh Wood. May to June. *English Botany*, pl. 22.
- Ornithopus perpusillus.** Bird's foot. Brandon Hill, near Clifton. August. *Fl. Londinens.*
- Osmunda spicant.** Spleenwort, or osmund royal. Below the Hotwell, and in Leigh Wood. August. *Bolton's Filices*, t. 6.
- Peucedanum silaus.** Meadow saxifrage. Leigh Wood, side of the river. August. *Flor. Austriaca*, t. 15.
- Picris echiodes.** Ox's tongue, or rough picris. Below Cooke's Folly. July and August.
- Picris hieracioides.** Yellow picris, or succory. Below Cooke's Folly. July and August.
- †**Pimpinella dioica.** Least pimpernel, or burnet saxifrage. On St. Vincent's rock, behind the Hotwell-House. May and June. *Flor. Austriaca*, t. 28.
- Polipodium dryopteris.** Branched polypody. In Leigh Wood, rare. June to September. *Bolton's Filices*, t. 28.

* Linnæus has not mentioned either of these in his *Systema Nature Plantarum*; but they are both particularly described in *Hudson's Flora Anglica*, 2d ed. p. 391, 2.—S.

† This is not mentioned by Linnæus, but is by Hudson, in his *Flora Anglica*, p. 128.—S.

- Polypodium fragile*. Brittle polipody. In Leigh Wood, with the former; rare. June to September. *Bolton's Filices*, t. 27.
- Prenanthes muralis*. Wall-lettuce, ivy-leaved wild lettuce, or wall-prenanthes. Leigh Wood. July. *Flor. Londinens.* v. 52.
- Poterium sanguisorba*. Common burnet. St. Vincent's rock. July. *Flor. Londinens.* ii. 15.
- Potentilla verna*. Spring cinquefoil. St. Vincent's rock. May and June. *English Botany*, pl. 37.
- Rubia peregrina*. Wild madder. St. Vincent's rock and Leigh Wood. June and July.
- Salicornia herbacea*. Marsh-samphire, jointed glass-wort, or salt-wort. On the banks of the river. August and September. *Flor. Danic.* t. 303.
- Scabiosa columbaria*. Small scabious. St. Vincent's rock. June and July. *Walcot, Fl. Brid.* Indig.
- Scilla autumnalis*. Autumnal squill, or star-hyacinth. Near the Limekiln on Clifton-hill. August and September. *Clusius*, p. 181.
- Sedum dasyphyllum*. Round-leaved stone-crop. St. Vincent's rock, in the road to Giant's Hole. July. *Flor. Londinens.* iii. 25.
- Sedum rupestre*. Stone-crop. St. Vincent's rock, in the road to Giant's Hole. August.
- Sisymbrium murale*, Linnæi; *Brassica muralis*, Hudsoni. Wall-cabbage, or wild-rocket. Various places. May to September. *Fl. Londinens.* iii. 27.
- Smyrniolum olustrum*. Alexander's. Near Giant's Hole. May and June.
- Solidago virgaurea*. Golden rod. St. Vincent's rock. August. *Fl. Dan.* 663.
- Trifolium ornithopodioides*. Bird's foot trefoil. St. Vincent's rock. June and July. *Fl. Londinens.* ii. 21.
- Trifolium subterraneum*. Dwarf trefoil. St. Vincent's rock. May. *Fl. Londinens.* ii. 22.
- Tarritus hirsuta*. Hairy or rough tower-mustard. Wall behind the Hotwell-House. June. *Jacquin, Plant rarior.*
- Veronica spicata*. Spiked speedwell. In the way to Giant's Hole. June to August. *English Botany*, pl. 2.
- Viola hirsuta*. Fairy violet. St. Vincent's rock, near the Turnpike. March and April. *Fl. Londinens.* i. 10.
- Uva lactuca*. Lettuce-laver, or oyster-green. On the banks of the river. September to May following. *Dillenius*, t. 8. fig. 1.

APPENDIX. No. H.

Bankers.

Ames, Bright, Cave, Daniel, Ames, and Ballard, 15, Corn-street; draw on Sir Peter Poe, Bart. Thornton, & Co. 1, Bartholomew-lane, London.

Birch, Pitt, Powell, Fripp, Brice, and New, Bridge-Parade; draw on Hoare, Barnetts, Hoare, and Waters, 62, Lombard-street.*†

Browne, Cavenagh, & Co. 37, Corn-street; draw on Cox, Merle, & Co. Little Britain.

Ekton, Baillies, Tyndall, Palmer, and Edwards, Corn-street; draw on Sir George William Prescott, Bart. & Co. 62, Threadneedle-street.*

Harfords, Davises, Battersby, Harford, & Winpenny, Corn-street; draw on Smith, Payne, & Smith, George-street; Mansion-House-street.

Henry Bengough, Joseph Haythorne, & George Wright, Bristol City Bank, All Saints lane; draw on Sir Peter Pole, Bart. Thornton, & Co.

Miles, Vaughan, Miles, & Baugh, Corn-street; draw on Hoare, Barnetts, Hoare, & Waters.*

Ricketts, Thorne, George, Wait, & Courtney, Castle Bank, High-street and Wine-street; draw on Sir John Lubbock, Bart. Lubbock, Forster, and Clarke, Mansion-House-street.

Savery, Towgood, Yerbury, & Savery, Wine-street; draw on Rogers, Towgood, Rogers, Olding, & Boycott, Clement's lane.

Stuckeys, Lean, Hart, & Maningford, Bristol and Somersetshire Bank, 50, Broad Quay; (open every day at half-past nine, and shut at four;) draw on Rogers, Towgood, & Co. Clement's lane.

Worrall & Oldham, Exchange; draw on Barnard, Dimsdale, & Co. Cornhill.*

Worrall, Pope, & Edmonds, Bristol Tolzey Bank; draw on Sir Richard Carr Glynn, Bart. & Co. Birchin-lane.

* Shut at 12 Mondays, other days at 2. Good Friday and Christmas Day, shut the whole day.

† Shut Thursdays at Three.

APPENDIX. No. III.

Posts.

London—Goes out every afternoon (except Sunday), at 4 o'clock, and arrives every day (except Monday) about noon.

Bath—Out every morning at 7; arrives by the London mail; out by ditto, at 4; arrives by the Oxford mail at 6.

Exeter and Westward—Out every morning between 9 and 10; arrives every evening between 5 and 7.

Portsmouth, Chichester, Salisbury, &c.—Out at 3 in the afternoon; arrives every day, previous to the London mail.

Cirencester, Oxford, &c.—Out every morning at 7, arrives every evening at 6.

Birmingham and Northward—Out every evening at 7; arrives every morning between 6 and 7.

Milford and South Wales—Out and in every day at noon.

The Irish Mail is made up every day; and letters from Ireland may be expected to arrive every day about noon.

Barbadoes and the Windward Islands, every 1st and 3d Wednesday in the month. **Jamaica and America**, every 1st Wednesday in the month.

Guernsey and Jersey, every Tuesday and Friday.

Lisbon, every week.

Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, every three weeks.

Madeira and the Brazils, first Tuesday in each month.

Surinam, Berbice, and Demerara, second Wednesday in each month.

France and Spain, first four days in the week.

Holland and Hamburg, Mondays and Thursdays.

Letters from all parts may be put into the Post-Office at any time, but should be delivered half an hour before the mail is made up.

A Penny Post-Office was settled and established by His Majesty's Post-Master General, the 3d July, 1793; and Offices are kept for the receipt of Letters and Packets (not exceeding 4oz. weight) from 8 in the morning till 8 at night, by Mr. Hodder, Chapel Row, Hotwells; Mr. Kaye, tailor, &c. Clifton Hill; Mr. Harris, Pill; Mr. Collins, Shirehampton; Mr. Hutton, Durdham Down; Mrs. Fry, Alfred Hill, Kingsdown; Mr. Burgess, Willsbridge; at the Horse-Shoe,

Downend; by Mr. Delves, Iron-Acton; Mr. Jefferies, Wamley; Mr. Henry Waymouth, West-street, Bedminster; Mr. Pountney, Ashton; and Mr. Whippie, Keynsham. And also at the principal Post-Office, near the Exchange, from whence deliveries are made to all parts of the City and Suburbs, including the Hotwells and Clifton, three times a day, viz. at 8 in the morning, on the arrival of the London mail, and at 6 in the evening; before which times, Letters from all parts of the City and Suburbs should be put into the above Offices full half an hour, in order that they may be delivered with the same mails; for which One Penny will be charged in the City, and Two Pence for the Suburbs.

Letters for Axbridge are sent and received by the London mail, for Bourton, Wrington, Langford, Churchill, and their respective deliveries. The Letters must be put in by 12 o'clock. The return to Bristol is at 11 in the morning.

Letters may be put into those Receiving-Offices for all parts of the kingdom, and the full postage, if desirable, paid with them.

Carriers are dispatched regularly every day (Sundays excepted) with the letters to and from Durdham Down, Westbury, Henbury, Shirehampton, and Pill; to Stapleton, Frenchay, Downend, Hambrook, and Winterbourne; and also to Brislington, and to other places.

APPENDIX. No. IV.

Hackney-Coaches.

Owners of Coaches to take out an annual license; and each coach to have the number belonging to it affixed in three different places, viz. on the pannel of each door, and on the pannel behind.

The Coaches to be at their stands (if not hired) from nine o'clock in the morning till twelve at night.

The following are the Fares, to be taken when hired by time or distance, viz.

	s.	d.
For any time not exceeding 3 quarters of an hour..	1	0
One hour	2	0
Fifteen minutes from the first hour	0	4.

	s.	d.
For the distance of a mile from the Stand	1	0
For the distance of two miles	2	0
Every half-mile further, or less distance	1	0

If any dispute arise concerning the distance, the ground to be measured; if found to be as great as the Driver charged for, the cost of measuring to be paid by the person refusing to pay the distance; if less, the Driver to pay the cost of measurement.

Drivers (if not hired) being called, and refusing to go any distance not exceeding ten miles, on exacting more than their fares, or using any abusive language, incur a penalty of ten shillings, and the like sum for any other breach of the above regulations, on complaint at the Council-House.

APPENDIX. No. V.

Stage-Coach-Offices.

The Bath Hotel, Clifton; kept by Thomas Anderson; for Bath coaches.

The Bear Inn Yard, St. Thomas-street; William Wilcox; Bridgewater, &c.

The Bell Inn, St. Thomas-street; inn, Thomas Evans; office, Henry Wood, for Fromont and Coupland, &c.; Western and other coaches.

The Bush Tavern, Corn-street; Inn, John Townsend; office, John Weeks; all the mails, &c.

The George Tavern, Narow Wine-street; John Wills; the Stroud coach.

The Gloucester Coach-Office, High-street; Rogers & Co. Northern, London, and other coaches.

The Greyhound Inn, Broadmead; — Poole; Hambrook.

The Hope and Anchor, Redcliff-hill; Richard Goodman; Weston-super-Mare.

The London Inn and Talbot Tavern, Bath-street; James Clifton; West of England, London, &c.

Mangeon's Hotel, Mall, Clifton; Bath, &c.

Plume of Feathers, Wine-street; William Clift; Bath and London.

The Rummer Tavern, All Saints' lane; Sarah Poston; Bath, Hereford, &c.

The Swan Inn, Bridge-street; inn, John Evans; office, Charles Beestell; Western and London coaches.

The White Hart Inn, Broad-street; inn, Henry Porter; office, R. Coupland & Co.; Northern, Western, and London coaches.

The White Lion Inn, Broad-street; Thomas Luce; ditto. No. 36, Bridge-street; Thomas Carter; Bridgewater.

Waggon, &c. Warehouses.

Richard Cruttwell (late Lye), Charlotte-street, Queen-square—in London, the White Swan, Holborn-bridge. James Bevan, agent.

Edmund L. Lye, the Bunch of Grapes, St. Thomas-street—in London, the Angel Inn, Fleet-market. Samuel Snell, agent.

Symes and Mitchell (late Parsons), Narrow Wine-street or St. Peter-street—Bath, the Saw-Close—in London, No. 60, Old Bailey. Thomas Wills, agent.

Angel Inn, Redcliff-street; warehouseman, John Wallis.

Bear Inn Yard, St. Thomas-street; William Wilcox.

Bell Inn Yard, St. Thomas-street; Henry Wood.

Crah's Well Yard, Temple-street; Richard Shurmer.

Day's Warehouse, Ebbroad-street; Charles Day.

Gainey's Warehouse, 60, Broadmead; Joseph Gainey.

Hatchet Inn, Frogmore-street; John Tanner.

Horse and Jockey Public-house, Broadmead; William Wright.

Queen's Head Inn, Redcliff-street; Samuel Rich.

Red Lion Inn, Redcliff-street; Robert Gardner.

Three Kings Inn Yard, St. Thomas-street; Day and Davis.

Three Queens Inn Yard, St. Thomas-street; Davis and Matthews.

White Lion Inn Yard, St. Thomas-street; William Arnold.

Carriage by Water.

The Kennet and Avon Canal Warehouses are, one in Redcliff-street, one at the end of Queen-street, two on St. Nicholas-back, one at the Counter-slip, and one at the Head of the Quay.

Two Wilts and Berks Canal Warehouses, St. Nicholas-back.

The Office for Waterford and Cork Packets, for passengers, and their luggage and carriage only, is at No. 1, Quay.

Irish Traders constantly ply to and from the Draw-bridge. English and Welsh Coasting-Vessels are to be found at their berths, moored to St. Nicholas-back, in the Avon; and to the Quay, in the From.

Wye Trows sail in and out every spring-tide.—Berths, St. Nicholas-back.

Welsh Market-Boats arrive on Wednesday and sail on Thursday, every week.—Berths, St. Nicholas-back.

Severn Trows come in and go out every spring-tide.—Berths, Head of the Quay.

APPENDIX. No. VI.

Directions for Travellers, &c. when to pass over at Aust and New Passages, between England and Wales.

Those who have occasion to cross the Severn are desired to observe, that the time of High Water at AUST PASSAGE is nearly the same as at Bristol, and at the NEW PASSAGE nearly one hour sooner; and the hours of passing at both places are, if the wind be northerly, any time for five hours before, and if southerly or westerly, for seven hours after high-water. The time of high-water at Bristol, every morning and afternoon, for the following week, may be seen in Willett's Annual Tide-Table, or the Bristol Newspapers, published Monday, Thursday and Saturday; and the variation from one day to another is about 50 minutes. NEW PASSAGE, full and change of moon, high-water seven o'clock; the third day after ditto, nine o'clock; quarter-day, twelve o'clock.

Prices of Goods, Cattle, and Passengers, at both Passages.

A four-wheel carriage, 12s. A two-wheel ditto, 6s. A horse, 1s. Cattle, 6d. per head. Sheep, pigs, and lambs, 3s. 4d. per score.—Man and horse, 1s. 6d.—Foot-passenger, 9d.

N.B. Any person that engages a small boat must pay 5s. for the same, and 9d. for each passenger that goes in it.

APPENDIX. No. VII.

Bristol Newspapers, &c.

The Bristol Gazette, published on Wednesday evening; Office, in Corn-street.

Felix Farley's Bristol Journal, published on Saturday morning; Office, No. 15, Small-street.

The Bristol Mirror, (formerly Bonner & Middleton's Journal) published on Saturday morning; Office, No. 20, Small-street.

The Bristol Mercury, published on Monday morning; Office, No. 9, Narrow Wine-street.

The Bristol Observer, published Thursday morning; Office, Adam and Eve Passage, Wine-street.

The Bristol Index, or Evans's Directory; published annually; exhibiting a list of the names of the inhabitants, and a separate classification of the various professions, trades, &c. under their proper heads. 8vo. 2s. stitched, or 2s. 6d. boards.

Wing's Bristol Almanack.

The Bristol Commercial Almanack.

Donne's Map of Bristol, Clifton, and the Hotwells.

Donne's Map of the Country twenty-one miles around Bristol.

Willett's Original Tide-Table, exhibiting the Solar Times of High Water at the Dock-Gates, Bristol; at all the principal Ports and Harbours from Bristol to the Mull of Cantire, and from the Scilly Isles to London, &c. &c.

The Bristol Memorialist; of which three numbers have been published.



Preparing for the Press, a Second Edition of

THE

PONDERER;

A SERIES OF

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BIOGRAPHICAL, LITERARY, MORAL, AND
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West of England Magazine for March, 1813.

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The Monthly Repository of Theology and General Literature,
No. CXI. for March, 1815.

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CONDUCTED BY
THE REV. JOHN EVANS,

(Late of Park-Row, Academy,)

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